



Daily Report

Latin America

FBIS-LAT-88-171
Friday
2 September 1988

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Cuba

Malmierca Begins Official Visit to Yugoslavia

FL0109211688 Havana Radio Reloj Network
in Spanish 1932 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca, Cuba's minister of foreign relations, began an official visit to Belgrade today at the invitation of his counterpart, Budimir Loncar. During his stay, the Cuban foreign minister will talk with the Yugoslav official and other local authorities about the ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Movement, which will take place in Nicosia, Cyprus. They will also discuss bilateral relations and other topics of mutual interest.

Upon his arrival in Prague [as heard], Malmierca was received by Minister Loncar and Cuban Ambassador Zoila Rosales. He will meet tomorrow with Member of the Presidency Raif Dizdarevic, among other high dignitaries. The official talks between the Cuban and Yugoslav ministers of foreign relations will also begin tomorrow and will conclude on Saturday, 3 September.

Vietnamese Communist Party Official Arrives

FL3108180688 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1700 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] [Announcer] Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party and the SRV Council of State, arrived in our country a few hours ago. She is responding to an invitation from the Cuban Institute of Friendship With Peoples, ICAP.

[Begin recording of unidentified speaker] The heroine of the Republic of Vietnam, who is also president of the Women's Union and the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association, was received at the Jose Marti International Airport by ICAP Vice President (Eva C. Ubalo) and members of the National Secretariat of the Cuban Women's Federation [FMC].

The delegation headed by Nguyen Thi Dinh will be in Cuba for 10 days. During this time, they will be involved in a diverse agenda of activities which includes visits to production centers and the Hermanos Ameijeiras Hospital, the signing of a friendship agreement, and meetings with ICAP and FMC leaders. The Vietnamese delegation will also tour such provinces as Granma and the special municipality, the Isle of Youth.

On 3 September, the delegation will participate in the inauguration of the Vietnamese House in the Ben Tre community belonging to the Nina Bonita breeding enterprise. [end recording]

Grenada

New Paper Circulates; Promises 'Objectivity'

FL0109022088 Bridgetown CANA in English
1338 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Aug 31, CANA—Grenada's newest paper, WEEKEND REVIEW, hit the streets for the first time Tuesday, promising objectivity.

The paper is being published by an advertising agency run by small businessman Stephen Fletcher. WEEKEND REVIEW in its first editorial promised "to improve the standard of journalism in our country and provide a forum for debate and discussion". "...We are committed in our duties towards detailed analysis of local, regional and international news, thus laying the foundation for a new paper of regional and international quality in the months and years ahead", it said. "In our quest to enlighten the public, it is our sincere hope that negative sociological propaganda and bias unethical journalism be wiped out", it added.

WEEKEND REVIEW brings to seven the number of weekly publications in Grenada.

Haiti

'High-Level' Dominican Group on Working Visit

FL0109222188 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale
in Creole 1300 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] A Foreign Ministry press release informs us that a high-level Dominican delegation is currently in Haiti on a working visit. The task of this delegation is to coordinate the two governments' positions, with different sectors of the Haitian administration, in connection with the next Lome accord negotiations.

The two parties will also make a general survey of matters of common interest that they are going to discuss, says the Foreign Ministry note.

Officials, MPP Comment on Arrests in Hinche

FL3108162788 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network
in Creole 1830 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] The Papaye Peasants Movement [MPP] in Hinche has stated its position after hearing the statements made by the military commander of Hinche, the communal magistrate, and the Abrio section chief in an interview to Radio Lumiere's correspondent in Hinche. The MPP members give their opinion of the statements made by these three officials, who were involved in the arrests of and the repression committed against eight peasants from Abrio and two other peasants arrested in another rural section of Hinche.

Before we listen to the peasants' position, we will listen to excerpts of the statements made by Commandant David and the communal magistrate in an interview by Radio Lumiere's correspondent in Hinche.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Some of the men were hit, Commandant. Are you in any way responsible for this, for their being hit?

[David] No, listen, there is something you must be made aware of. If one of them was indeed struck, he was not hit because of what he was denounced as having done but rather because of an impertinence he committed at the guardhouse against the section chief.

[Reporter] So, if I understand you correctly, what happened to him, if he did get hit, has nothing to do with the business of taxes. It was not because of a matter of taxes that he was hit?

[David] That has nothing at all to do with it. Because if they had been hit over a matter involving taxes, all of them would have been hit, and not just him.

[Reporter] But according to what I heard in court, they all said that they had been beaten. And if I just understood you correctly, only one or perhaps two of them were hit—perhaps for being impertinent, or whatever you may choose to call it, or because of some quarrel he or they may have had with the section chief at the guardhouse. But all of them claim to have been beaten.

[David] Well, they can say whatever they want in court. They did not appear in court with the departmental commander or the Army. They were sent to court with an official record of what they were being reproached for.

[Reporter] Regarding the arrest of Chavannes Jean-Baptiste, Commandant, can you tell us why he was arrested? Did they just decide to arrest him, or was there a particular reason they sent for him?

[David] Well, the arrest of Chavannes Jean-Baptiste was decided by the district commander when, during the questioning of these men, they all admitted that they had been working in obedience to the dictates of Chavannes Jean-Baptiste, who went to Abrio many times and held meetings with them. They said that all the measures they were taking were being taken in obedience to the dictates of Chavannes Jean-Baptiste. This is one of the reasons that the district commander asked that Chavannes be arrested, so that Chavannes could be sent to court together with the others, so that the others could admit before the court that they were working under orders from Chavannes.

[Reporter] Colonel, what I would like to ask you now is: The men who named Chavannes in this matter—was it under pressure, while they were being beaten? Or did they just volunteer Chavannes' name in this situation?

[David] They did not give his name under pressure or because they were being beaten. Furthermore, they are not the only ones to have given his name. I just showed you one example of a letter from people who unanimously acknowledge Chavannes, who are writing letters to denounce Chavannes, based on all the meetings he is holding. In my files I have still other letters I can show you that will demonstrate Chavannes Jean-Baptiste is really doing a certain kind of work among the population. It is this work that leads the peasants to create these problems.

We as members of the Armed Forces have our jobs to do, and we will do our job every time the situation cannot develop normally the way it should.

[Reporter] Magistrate (Joseph Hector), since the people of Abrio are your responsibility, since you are their magistrate, they have asked for water, schools, dispensaries, and so forth. In your personal opinion, are their demands fair, or do you feel they are irregular?

[(Hector)] For the time being, they are irregular, because at present, the government in place is not able to do this for them.

[Reporter] But did you explain to them that the economic possibility of giving them what they are asking for does not at present exist?

[(Hector)] Yes, I told them that. I explained to them why for the time being, I cannot—the commune and the government cannot—do anything for them. I told them that for various reasons, it could not be done. And I asked them to give me a chance—to continue to pay, and that if after 1 or 2 years they saw that they were getting nothing, they could then [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Well, some of them were arrested. I think that, as the magistrate, you are surely aware of this. It appears that some of them were beaten. What role did city hall play in these arrests?

[(Hector)] What role did we play in those arrests? I myself.... [changes thought] The essential thing is.... [changes thought] For example, city hall had sent.... [changes thought] There were the owners of the land that has been leased to use as the marketplace, accompanied by a tax collector who went to issue tickets, with the aid of the section chief. At that point the police helped—how can I say it—the tax collector. Do you understand? To provide security for him. Now, the people who came to prevent this, to stand in the way of the tax collector to prevent the work from being done, it is they whom the police arrested.

[Reporter] So you are saying that it was not city hall who sort of gave a list to, or encouraged, the soldiers to arrest people?

[(Hector)] No. No, it wasn't.

[Reporter] Mr Magistrate, we have just received a note in which you yourself are accused. The note mentions you yourself and Mr Serge David, commander of the department; they accuse (Fernand), the former section chief, and (Adrien Magny), who is the current section chief. They accuse you personally of having been part of the group of people who beat the men at the barracks, who tore off their beards at the barracks, who had them mistreated. They say that you yourself are one of the group of men that was doing the beating. What do you have to say about this?

[(Hector)] How could I? Me? Beat someone? How could I beat anyone? I can't go out and beat people! [end recording]

The reporter also questioned the section chief, asking him what his role in this matter had been. The section chief said that he had simply been sent out to make arrests, and that that was all he had done; he stated he knew nothing further about the matter.

Here is the position of the central coordinating committee of the MPP. They say that they hastened to hold a meeting after they heard the statements by Colonel David, Magistrate (Hector), and the section chief over Radio Lumiere. They say that many things in these statements shocked them.

First of all, Colonel David said that only one peasant was beaten, for having been disrespectful to the section chief at the guardhouse—whereas all the peasants have been hurt, by all kinds of punches and blows with sticks. There are medical documents from physicians that show this, that prove it. Thus, everyone can see who is telling the truth.

The colonel wants to know what right we raggedy poor people have to ask the government for water, dispensaries, and schools.

We ask the colonel: Didn't he himself go to school? Can he live without water? Where does he go when he is ill? Does he himself really believe he is less than human? What does he think peasants are? Rocks? Or are they not Haitian?

We are informing you once and for all, Colonel, that although perhaps you yourself are able to send policemen, section chiefs, assistants, assistant section chiefs, and people like that out like robots; although such people may obey you blindly; although such people may not know what they are doing; although such people may be willing to defend a cause not their own; we peasants of the MPP are adults. We are not the dependent flunkies of Chavannes. He cannot use us the way you think he can, the way all the bigshots in Hinche think he can. Furthermore, neither is that what Chavannes wants to do.

We know what we want. We are defending our interests and our rights. Even if Chavannes were to die, we will continue to struggle until we attain a society in which

everyone can survive. With or without Chavannes, we must be able to survive. The interest Chavannes is defending is the survival of all the raggedy poor.

Magistrate (Joe), you say you didn't beat anyone. That is true. But it is he who cries, there's the snake, who has really killed the snake. You were inciting them to beat those unfortunates to death. We ask you, Magistrate: When you say the military government cannot give us water or schools or dispensaries, then what axe is it grinding? Is it there to give peasants only beatings and false promises? What is it doing with the nation's money? Is the nation's money for just a handful of people? Do you fully understand what you are saying, Magistrate? If we cannot get a little something in return for everything we have already paid in in the past, you can forget about our paying taxes. We have already begun shedding our blood. We are not going to back off.

Section chief (Adrien Magny), you said you didn't beat anyone. This is true. You didn't beat anyone. But there was a plot by you and the macoutes named (Grandette Cadet), (Odalment Augustin), and (Mondestin Saint-Gilles), who went and gossiped to the barracks and caused the Army to send soldiers out with you to arrest the unfortunates. It is you who lied, saying that peasants had gone and attacked you. It is you who told the captain that the peasants were agitators. You bear the main responsibility.

We members of the central coordinating committee of the MPP seize this opportunity to respectfully salute our 10 brothers who have been stomped upon by the forces of death. We say to them to hang in there and not give up, because their blood that has been shed, their flesh that has been battered, and their bones that have been broken have not been shed, battered, and broken in vain. They give us greater strength to continue to struggle for a better tomorrow.

We say to all MPP groups: Hang in there and don't give up. Do not let yourselves be intimidated. We say to all the people's organizations that are struggling for change in Haiti: Hang in there and don't quit. Together we must constitute a force to overturn the train of death.

MDN Leader Favors Amendment of Constitution
FL2908211488 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale
in Creole 1300 GMT 26 Aug 88

[Excerpt] Professor Hubert de Ronceray, the leader of the Mobilization for National Development [MDN], has said in an interview he gave the National Radio and Television Network of Haiti [RTNH] that the Constitution needs to be extensively amended.

We remind listeners that Lieutenant General Henri Namphy, the head of the military government, announced in his message of 8 July that the Constitution would be amended. The Constitution was written in a very emotional climate in which everyone was defending

his own interests. We also remind listeners that last week, eight opposition leaders called for a Constitution day to counter the executive's decision. However, De Ronceray thinks that the Constitution ratified by the Haitian people on 29 March 1987 has many articles in it that are good and deserve to be kept. It also has many articles that need to be redone, especially since violations of this Constitution began the minute it was approved—and by the leaders themselves.

That is what Professor Hubert de Ronceray said in an interview he granted RTNH.

Les Cayes Youth Conference Anniversary Marked
*FL0209012188 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network
in Creole 1100 GMT 1 Sep 88*

[Excerpts] Our correspondent in Les Cayes is going to tell us about the 2d anniversary of the holding of a youth conference in Les Cayes. Let's listen to him:

[Correspondent (Demo Clerge)] [Passage omitted] For 5 days, the young people, with the help of many others, such as priests, nuns, monks, and committed laymen, had reflected on the following theme: Let us young people continue building, together with Jesus. [passage omitted]

The youth council held in Jeremie in April 1985 was another occasion for the young people to share their experiences, in their own areas, with others. Also, they all swore, on that occasion, on their faith and before God, to block the path to all macoutes and all dictators in Haiti. On the occasion of this 2d anniversary, the young people in Les Cayes did not remain idle. They said that to remain idle is to lead the forces of darkness to believe they have won. Thus, yesterday, 30 August, the young people of the town's three parishes—the cathedral parish, Sacred Heart parish, and (Eugene de Mazno) parish—organized a big day of reflection in [words indistinct], during which they thought about and discussed the situation Haiti finds itself in today.

They then decided to meet every 15 days, in order to remain firm. They are going to make still other decisions, but they said they will inform journalists about this later.

This evening there will be a big (?concert), which will include reflection, at the cathedral. Tomorrow evening they are going to celebrate a big mass to show their faith in the Lord.

This is (Demo Clerge), Radio Soleil, in Les Cayes.

Ministry Issues Communiqué on Deforestation
*FL0209014188 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale
in Creole 1300 GMT 1 Sep 88*

[Text] In connection with deforestation, which has become rampant in Haiti, the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Rural Development has issued a communiqué in which it reminds citizens of the law on this subject.

No one has a right to cut down trees anywhere in Haiti without an authorization from the Ministry of Agriculture, nor can a tree that is not diseased be cut down without authorization from the district director. With the issuance of this communiqué, only the members of the administrative councils and the heads of the rural police may authorize anyone to cut down trees in Haiti.

The individuals in charge of the control posts and the Ministry of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Haitian Armed Forces [FADH], have orders to seize all shipments of wood they may find and (?arrest) anyone who cuts down trees in Haiti without an authorization from the ministry.

The communiqué states that these measures have been taken so that the agents of the Ministry of Agriculture may set up a movement to motivate the population concerning the deforestation problem, reforestation, and how to treat our natural resources reserves.

The communiqué is signed by Lieutenant Colonel Damaxe Sydneus, FADH.

Trinidad and Tobago

Robinson Notes 'Serious Economic Problems'
*FL0109015088 Bridgetown CANA in English
1328 GMT 31 Aug 88*

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Aug 31, CANA—Trinidad and Tobago's Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson has called for faith from the country's population to face up to the republic's serious economic problems.

Our treasury is depleted, it is true. Money is, indeed, a real problem, Robinson said Tuesday in a message for Independence Day. However, we do remain wealthy in our natural and human resources. Our greatest need is faith—faith in our God, in our ability to survive, to fight, and to be victorious, Robinson said. We cannot simply walk away and leave the burden to someone else. The responsibility rests squarely on our shoulders, the shoulders of all of us.

Trinidad and Tobago was marking 26 years of independence of Britain Wednesday as it grappled with economic problems, including inadequate earnings from the main industry.

No worthy nation has grown on a bed of luxury, ease and indulgence. All the great nations of the world have had hard times, Robinson said. They were moulded in the crucible of struggle and personal sacrifice and the commitment of their citizens.

Robinson said that Trinidad and Tobago's oil boom days had not helped in building national character.

Too many of us used the wealth we did not earn to fashion idols of materialism to which we made obeisance, Robinson said. Many of us have placed money before humanity as, for example, those who are engaged in the evil drug trade.

As a people, we once practiced the ... system of shared labour and we were famed for our hospitality, warmth and caring. Will we be satisfied merely with a continuing descent from the noble ideals and aspirations of our forefathers? Robinson asked. We ourselves are now engaged in a struggle of the most far reaching nature for our economic independence, Robinson said. Every patriotic citizen is now called upon to be a soldier in the battle for economic recovery and for the reconstruction of our country.

We can strive to create a great nation out of Trinidad and Tobago or we can throw our hands up and do nothing in despair. We can join forces to grapple with the odds against us or we can waste out time in petty jealousies and vendettas against one another and so aimlessly our energies. This must not be, Robinson said.

I urge you, let us approach the task of recovery and reconstruction with faith in God and ourselves, with love for, and dedication to one another and to our nation. Let us press on. A new and brighter horizon will soon appear, Robinson remarked.

Payment of Government Employee Salaries Delayed
FL0109014088 Bridgetown CANA in English
2145 GMT 30 Aug 88

[By Debra Ransome]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Aug 30 CANA—Trinidad and Tobago's 65,000 public servants failed to get their August pay cheques on schedule Monday, as the financially beleaguered government here grappled with cash flow difficulties, officials confirmed.

Junior Finance Minister Selby Wilson told CANA on Tuesday that a "number of things" had held up payment of the TT200 million dollar (one TT dol : 23.5 U.S. cents) wage bill for August. "As I said before, government has had a cash flow problem since it took office in December 1986," Wilson said. He declined to elaborate.

Public sector unions said Tuesday evening that they had been contacted by Wilson and told that the Finance Ministry was working "feverishly" to have salaries ready by Friday. "They are going to be paid by this week," Wilson told CANA. Asked whether monies were likely to be released on Thursday after the Wednesday Independence Day public holiday - Wilson said it was "more likely" that Friday would be payment day.

Union officials confirmed that some ministries had, in the past, experienced late payment of salaries, but said that this was the first time the entire service had not paid on time.

President of the biggest civil servants' union, the Public Service Association (PSA), Dr Kenrick Rennie, told CANA that it was the first time in his 24-years career as a public servant that the whole service had been paid late.

"A lot of people will not be able to go into work on Thursday...public servants really are working on a shoestring budget. At this point in time, people are down to nothing," Rennie said. Rennie said he had met with a dozen public servants who came to borrow money from their union just to travel home Tuesday evening. He said enquiring members had been referred to the union's credit union.

The Trinidad and Tobago Unified Teachers Association, TTUTA, said that it had been "swamped" with calls Tuesday from its members who are due to go back to work on Thursday to prepare for the start of the school term on September 5. TTUTA represents 9,000 of the the country's 13,000 teachers, who are expected to return to school in advance of the students to prepare for the start of the academic year. TTUTA general secretary, Ulrich Loutoo, said that the union had been told by the accounts department of the Education Ministry that teachers would be paid "hopefully" by Friday. Loutoo said PSA had contacted TTUTA on possible joint action to deal with the situation if money was not paid by the end of the week. "So far, the union does not contemplate any action... you are talking about a situation where teachers don't have money to buy gas to come to school," Loutoo told CANA. TTUTA's central executive holds a meeting to review the situation next Wednesday.

A week ago, Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson announced a massive cost cutting package, slicing the 2.1 billion dollar capital bill in half and cutting recurrent spending by 235 million dollars. Government's original recurrent bill for 1988 had been 5.1 billion dollars.

Cardenas Urges Verification of Election Results

PA0109203688 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish
0247 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] Mexico City, 31 Aug (REUTER)—Opposition leader Cuauhtemo. Cardenas, who ran for president of Mexico in July, today invited his rival in the ruling party to negotiate a way to verify the disputed results.

"I invite Carlos Salinas de Gortari to negotiate. Let us do it publicly," Cardenas said at a meeting that included more than 15,000 of his followers in the center of this capital.

Salinas de Gortari, of the ruling PRI, won the election with 50 percent of the vote against the 31 percent obtained by Cardenas, who was nominated as a candidate for a center-left coalition headed by the National Democratic Front (FDN).

Cardenas and other opposition members have reported that fraud was committed in the 6 July elections and that the vote count should be checked or the election annulled.

The FDN leader said that if the PRI accepts a strict recount of certain disputed ballot boxes, he would accept the results.

"If some 1,000 ballot boxes are reviewed in good faith in 60 electoral districts where we believe there has been the greatest fraud, the election can be cleansed," Cardenas said.

PRI leader Manuel Camacho Solis called this week for dialogue among all the country's political parties "to consolidate democracy in Mexico."

However, other PRI leaders have said they do not intend to negotiate the presidency, while President Miguel de la Madrid called upon PRI legislators not to "confuse negotiation with concession."

The Chamber of Deputies is to become the electoral college within the next few weeks, confirming the presidential elections.

Cardenas said that if the chamber, in which the PRI has a 20-seat majority, does not completely review the voting, he will ask for new elections.

"Our position has been that the election should be cleansed, and only if the legal [as received] branch refuses will we call for annulment and new elections," Cardenas said.

The conservative National Action Party, whose candidate, Manuel Clouthier, came in third in the presidential race, has already asked that the elections be annulled, arguing that a legitimate review is impossible.

PAN's Clouthier To Contest Election Results

PA0109202488 Mexico City XHTV Television
in Spanish 0200 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] Engineer Manuel J. Clouthier, who represented the National Action Party in the last presidential election, today announced that his party will contest the results of that election.

Clouthier said he will ask the Electoral College to set a date and time for him to file his challenge. He also asked that all candidates, not only the PRI candidate, be invited to the sixth government report.

He urged the Congress of the Union to act as an independent branch, not only in upholding the law, but also in conjunction with the new political reality.

PRI Official on Nuevo Laredo Electoral Decision

FL0109153088 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish
2027 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Text] Ciudad Victoria, Mexico (NOTIMEX)—The negative judgment made by the Chamber of Deputies' Electoral College with regard to recognizing the PRI's victory in Nuevo Laredo's first district is hard to accept but the decision is acknowledged if it was made to maintain peace and peaceful coexistence of political forces in the country. This was said today by Jorge Aguilera Noriega, president of the ruling PRI in the state of Tamaulipas.

The official said the college gave a hard blow to the party but stressed that the PRI puts peace, unity, and freedom of Mexicans before political interests. Thus, he added, the decision against Enrique Resendez Cuellar, candidate for the PRI, should strengthen the party even more.

Aguilera Noriega noted that the victory of Jesus Gonzalez Bastien, deputy candidate for the Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution, and of Leopoldo Martinez, alternate deputy, caused great unrest among the PRI's rank and file in Tamaulipas.

El Salvador

13 Guardsmen Killed, 14 Wounded in Rebel Attack

PA0109222088 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU
in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Report by Carlos Mario Marquez from Tejutepeque, Cabanas Department]

[Text] An attack by Salvadoran guerrillas this morning on Tejutepeque, Cabanas Department, has left 13 guardsmen dead and 14 wounded, and 4 guerrillas dead and an undetermined number wounded.

According to reports by military spokesmen at the scene of the attack, only 13 guardsmen died, and 14 were taken to the military hospital. Four guerrillas were killed on the town's outskirts.

The following are statements by Colonel (Carlos Rolando Herrarte), commander of Military Detachment No 2, headquartered in Sensuntepeque. (Herrarte) visited the town and described the attack, during which a private vehicle was blown up by a mine:

[Begin recording] [(Herrarte)] A bus arriving at Tejutepeque from Ilobasco hit a Claymore mine. Two civilians were killed and 10 were wounded, but this data has not been confirmed. This is the bus scheduled to arrive here between 0500 and 0730. It was ambushed at the exit from Ilobasco; that is, between Ilobasco and Tejutepeque.

[Marquez] Can you describe how things happened?

[(Herrarte)] I was not here; I was at the command post in Sensuntepeque. I was contacted by radio and told about the ongoing attack here. We then mobilized our people. I think the attack lasted approximately 2 hours, from 0200 to 0400 or 0430. The guerrillas began taking up positions in groups of about 25 men. Their objective was to seize the town, but they were unable to do so because of the guardsmen's bravery. [Words indistinct] the town, they could not enter it as they wanted.

[Marquez] How many guardsmen were on duty here in the city?

[(Herrarte)] I can give you that information later.

[Marquez] How much damage was suffered by the civilian population?

[(Herrarte)] Several homes and vehicles were damaged. Only one resident was wounded and has already been evacuated to San Salvador.

[Marquez] How many guerrillas do you think participated in this operation?

[(Herrarte)] I cannot tell exactly, but there were approximately 500, bearing in mind that there were about 25 in each position. This is an approximate figure. I do not know if you were here when I said the guerrillas left four of their comrades' bodies. The fact they left four bodies may mean they had more dead and wounded.

[Marquez] How many troops died? I arrived late.

[(Herrarte)] Regretfully, 13 guardsmen were killed.

[Marquez] Thirteen guardsmen?

[(Herrarte)] Thirteen guardsmen.

[Marquez] What about the troop reinforcements from (?La Union)?

[(Herrarte)] None of them.

[Marquez] And wounded?

[(Herrarte)] There were 14 guardsmen and 1 civilian wounded. We are asking for data from the population to see if any other residents were wounded. Were you here when I talked about the bus arriving from Ilobasco?

[Marquez] [Words indistinct]. Where did the guardsmen sustain the most casualties?

[(Herrarte)] Here at the [name indistinct] hill, in the trenches, (?and) around the trenches. I repeat, the guardsmen's bravery prevented more damage to the civilian population and the town's infrastructure.

[Marquez] Was this the largest attack in the department thus far this year?

[(Herrarte)] Yes, it was the largest against the town this year. [end recording]

Venceremos on Attack

PA0209032988 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos
in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Today, 1 September, at 0200, we carried out a successful operation called "For Our Definite Independence: Yankees, Get Out of El Salvador."

This guerrilla operation consisted of partial annihilation attacks on National Guard positions in Tejutepeque, the distribution of propaganda and harassment of National Police positions in Ilobasco, the seizure of the town of Jutiapa and the distribution of propaganda there, taking control of the road that links Ilobasco and Tejutepeque, as well as the Ilobasco-San Rafael Cedros and Tenancingo-Rosario Tablon roads, and controlling Calle Nueva, located between Suchitoto and Las Guavas.

These were the results of our successful operation: The National Guard of Tejutepeque suffered 34 casualties—14 dead and 20 wounded. Two corporals were killed and one was wounded. We recovered 10 G-3 rifles, 1 U.S. M-16 rifle, 1 M-60 machinegun, 2 M-62 rocket launchers, 30 M-79 grenades, and 10,000 7.62 cartridges. We also recovered five G-3 grenades, three PRC military communication radios, and five knapsacks.

Guatemala

Cerezo on Mediation Agreement With Ortega
PA0209023588 Panama City ACAN in Spanish
0050 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 30 Aug (ACAN-EFE)—Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo today disclosed that an agreement exists with Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra. The presidents agreed not to act as "mediators" with the rebel groups of their respective countries.

Cerezo, who was interviewed in the halls of the presidential palace, said he is certain "Ortega will not ask me to be the mediator in a dialogue with the URNG." [sentence as received] President Ortega Saavedra met with a top-level URNG delegation in Managua to discuss the regional situation and U.S. "plans" to "kill Esquipulas."

Guatemalan guerrilla leaders Pablo Monsanto, Hector Nuila, Luis Becker, Francisco Villagran, and Miguel Angel Sandoval participated in a round of talks with Guatemala's National Reconciliation Commission (CRN). The talks were held on 23 and 24 August in San Jose, Costa Rica.

At that time, Monsanto said the Guatemalan Army has Cerezo's "hands tied" to such an extent that "it does not let him develop his own government plan."

Cerezo said that according to the agreement, Ortega will not serve as mediator in a dialogue "between my government and the URNG, and I will not serve as mediator between the contras and the Sandinist regime." [passage omitted]

Commenting on Monsanto's remark that the Army "controls me," Cerezo said it was a "delicate and foolish view."

He denied the guerrillas had a right to "speak on behalf of 8 million Guatemalans," because they are "50 men who do not represent the people."

According to Monsanto, the URNG has 3,500 fighters in 8 departments, an area covering between 41,000 and 51,000 sq km. Most of the 3 million people living there are Indian peasants.

Foreign Minister Alfonso Cabrera said "the meetings that the guerrillas held with Costa Rican President Oscar Arias and Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega are not part of the peace effort or the Esquipulas II agreement." [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Manuel Meneses, secretary general of the Finance Ministry employees union, endorsed the guerrilla's participation in the "national dialogue." He felt the "Army must also participate."

Defense Minister General Hector Alejandro Gramajo flatly stated that the Armed Forces will not participate in a multilateral dialogue, because "we are not political" and because the institution maintains its "strong" stand against talks with the URNG.

Nicaragua

Further on Ortega Remarks to Women's Group

Honduran Boat Sunk

PA0109164088 Paris AFP in Spanish 0524 GMT
1 Sep 88

[Text] Managua, 31 Aug (AFP)—Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega said today that the Sandinist Navy "recently" sank a piranha boat belonging to the Honduran Army in the Gulf of Fonseca, an action in which a Nicaraguan officer was killed.

At the end of a meeting with a group of Central American women, Ortega said the incident occurred in the Gulf of Fonseca, shared by Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Honduras (in the Pacific Ocean). "where in the last few days repeated acts of provocation by the Honduran Navy have taken place," he added.

The Nicaraguan president did not mention the date of the clash with the Honduran boat or if the crew was killed or captured.

Moreover, Ortega insisted on the urgent need to hold a Central American presidential summit and, in this regard, he said that the United States "is pressuring Honduran President Jose Azcona to sabotage the meeting."

Ortega said that Honduras' dependency on Washington is of such a nature that "it says yes to everything."

In addition, he said the presence of thousands of contras in the Honduran border towns of Yamales and Capire "could create strong tensions in that area."

On Meeting, ICJ Suit

PA0109171688 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish
1250 GMT 1 Sep 88

["Excerpts" of speech by President Daniel Ortega to an unidentified Central American women's group at the Foreign Ministry in Managua on 31 August—recorded]

[Text] There is a problem concerning the meeting of the Executive Commission formed by the five Central American foreign ministers. The Honduran Government has been setting conditions for holding that meeting. Honduras has been asking Nicaragua to withdraw the suit it filed against Honduras at the International Court of Justice [ICJ] as a result of Honduras allowing the counterrevolutionaries to use its territory.

The Honduran attitude is not consistent with either the Esquipulas agreement or with international law. Their political attitude is blocking the possibility of a meeting of Central American foreign ministers, which could subsequently lead to a meeting of Central American presidents. We are dealing with this problem, this obstacle.

Nicaragua was supposed to call a new meeting at this time. We will continue making efforts to host that meeting, but I want to clearly state the Honduran Government's attitude. Honduras is saying it will not attend that meeting as long as Nicaragua maintains the suit against it.

No one can blame Nicaragua for taking a specific case before a judge. Honduras took its border problem with El Salvador concerning the use of the waters in the Fonseca Gulf to the ICJ. Nicaragua also uses those waters.

Since the triumph of the revolution, Nicaragua has never questioned or denied the ICJ ruling passed during Somoza's time concerning a border problem between Nicaragua and Honduras. The ICJ ruling favored Honduras, and a large part of the territory Nicaragua was claiming as its own went to Honduras. We have never questioned that ICJ ruling. We have respected it. Because we respect the ICJ and all international legal bodies, we also took the United States to the ICJ, and the ICJ condemned the United States.

When we signed the Esquipulas agreement at the meeting in Guatemala, President Azcona proposed the signing of a bilateral document between Nicaragua and Honduras stating that Nicaragua would allow some time—until 15 February, although the deadline was 15 January [words indistinct] until 15 February, when the meeting in Costa Rica was held—for Honduras to oust the contras from its territory. According to the provisions of the proposed document, Nicaragua would suspend its suit at the ICJ. We would not withdraw it, but we would suspend it.

In order to prevent a terrible situation from developing, such as the one that developed prior to World War II, we must use legal mechanisms, because if we do not, we are left with only the use of force and war as the sole solution to the problems that arise between states.

Because we favor international legal order, we resorted to the ICJ to indict the U.S. Government, and we also went to the ICJ to indict the Honduran Government—not the Honduran people, because we know the Honduran people do not share the attitude of their government in the face of U.S. pressures. The Honduran Government has been lending its territory to the counterrevolutionaries.

We were flexible at the Esquipulas meeting. We temporarily suspended the case of Honduras at the ICJ, but because promises were not kept, we went ahead with the suit.

There is, therefore, no reason for Honduras to try to make the Central American foreign ministers meeting contingent upon Nicaragua's withdrawal of the ICJ suit. That would be illogical. If Honduras is free of guilt, why does it fear going to the court? On the contrary, Honduras should be eager to go to the ICJ, because the court would logically rule in Honduras' favor if Honduras is not guilty.

However, because Honduras knows it is violating international laws by letting the counterrevolutionaries use its territory to attack the Nicaraguan people, it does not want the suit to run its course at the ICJ.

We cannot yield to that pressure, which is starting to be seen as blackmail in the eyes of all the Central American governments and in light of the Esquipulas agreement. Honduras must attend a foreign ministers meeting without any conditions. If conditions were to be the rule, Nicaragua would have even more reason to say it will not attend a foreign ministers meeting unless Honduras pushes the contras out of Honduran territory. Our argument is stronger. However, we are not saying this, because the Esquipulas agreement is precisely to set the stage to talk and find solutions to the problems affecting the Central American countries. That is the situation.

The fact that the executive commission cannot meet does not mean a presidential summit cannot take place. We support a presidential summit in any Central American country. People have said we could meet in El Salvador. Well, if all the presidents are willing to attend that meeting, we will go. People have also mentioned Guatemala and other countries. We are willing to hold that meeting in Nicaragua. We are not discussing the venue of the meeting, but the meeting itself, which can be held in any Central American country. We believe that meeting is urgent and the Central American presidents are responsible for taking the necessary steps to hold that meeting.

On 'Destabilizing Campaigns'

PA0109225788 Managua Sistema Sandinista
Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Report on speech by President Daniel Ortega to an unidentified Central American women's group at the Foreign Ministry on 31 August—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] President Daniel Ortega has said Central American rightist sectors are conducting discrediting campaigns against Central American presidents and the Esquipulas agreement. Ortega said that at a meeting of women from Central America, Belize, and Panama who promote health and development programs.

[Ortega] "To a lesser or greater extent, some people have been subjected to destabilizing campaigns conducted by rightist sectors that do not share their policies."

President Ortega said the main Central American problem is its economic instability, which results in political confrontations. He said the countries with unstable economies depend on the United States because European and Latin American support is scarce and insufficient.

[Ortega] "Therefore, the survival of those countries' economies and the military aid they could receive was placed in the hands of conditional U.S. cooperation."

Ortega asserted the region's presidents are aware their relations with the United States have been neither sound nor respectful. The United States even used Honduran fuel for their maneuvers conducted in Honduran territory. That information was given by Honduran President Azcona Hoyo at one of the presidential summits.

[Ortega] "There was a crisis for a time; Honduras was practically without fuel because U.S. troops had used it all for their maneuvers."

After talking about the women's meeting, he stated that health in Central America is linked to peace, economic development, and international cooperation.

[Ortega] "International cooperation will not occur until the war ends. That is the condition some governments are facing. International cooperation is needed now more than ever."

During the meeting, the women expressed interest in the degree of participation by Nicaraguan women in all sectors of society. They even asked why there are no women in the FSLN National Directorate. President Ortega said the FSLN responds to the historical demands of Nicaraguan women.

[Ortega] "We could have a lot of women in the FSLN National Directorate and forget about women's problems. The presence of women in the FSLN National Directorate would not mean we are concerned with women's problems."

This was the first meeting of women from Central America, Belize, and Panama to promote health and development programs in the region.

Further on Ortega-URNG Delegation Meeting

PA0209021088 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish
30 Aug 88 pp 1, 5

[Excerpts] President Daniel Ortega met yesterday with a high-level URNG delegation headed by Commander Pablo Monsanto to exchange views on the Esquipulas agreement and the URNG's willingness to hold a dialogue with the Guatemalan Government.

The delegation recently met in Costa Rica with the Guatemalan National Reconciliation Commission. President Ortega said: "Nicaragua will do whatever is necessary to implement the peace plan effectively," and to this effect Ortega met with the Guatemalan rebel leaders. [passage omitted]

Reviewing the fulfillment of the Esquipulas agreement by the Guatemalan Government, Monsanto said the government has not complied because the Army, under the influence of the right wing, has been the main group in opposition. "They have tried to hide the armed conflict that our country has endured for the past 27 years, and lately, taking advantage of Cerezo's democratic image, the Army has increased the war against citizens in the so-called conflict zones," Monsanto added.

Monsanto also reported the continuation of bombings, the machinegunning of villages, and the destruction of crops in conflict zones. However, Monsanto said, the government has rejected direct talks with the URNG. Monsanto added: "Only through dialogue with the URNG would it be possible to reach agreements that could promote a favorable atmosphere to begin a national dialogue. But should this dialogue take place without the participation of the revolutionary forces, it will not result in a positive outcome for the country."

The URNG delegation is also composed of political-diplomatic team members Luis Bekker, Francisco Villagran, Miguel Sandoval, and Dr Hector Nuila, who arrived for the meeting accompanied by FSLN international relations officials.

Borge Cited on FSLN's 'Political Decline'

PA0109204988 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish
29 Aug 88 pp 1, 8

[Text] "These 8 years of war have caused the FSLN's political decline, and now is the time to review a strategy for the coming years, the upcoming ideological battle, and the internal opposition's strategy to undermine us."

The statement was made on Saturday [27 August] by Interior Minister Tomas Borge at the Juan Jose Rodriguez Institute in Jinotepe at a ceremony to commemorate another anniversary of the Nicaraguan people's uprising in the northern sector of the country and to deliver FSLN membership cards to peasants organized in cooperatives. The peasants were brought in caravans from Masaya, Granada, and Rivas.

This is the first time a member of the FSLN has publicly admitted that now is the time "to review the strategy for the coming years given the upcoming ideological battle and the internal opposition's strategy to undermine us."

Borge also issued an appeal to the FSLN activists, urging them to abolish "sectarianism; to be flexible and creative; and to discard authoritarianism, arrogance, and easy methods" that have led them to believe "that they have absolute control when, in fact, they neglect their daily tasks."

Borge's statement implies that the FSLN is somewhat concerned because it has allowed "sectarian" views to prevail over efficiency during a recent "consolidation" process, thus creating much unhappiness among many Nicaraguan technicians who work for the government out of love for their homeland and not because they are loyal to the Sandinist regime. Many of those Nicaraguans, who are neither Sandinists nor opposition members, worked several years for the revolution; yet they were "purged" during the consolidation process because they did not pledge their loyalty to the FSLN.

"I am trembling because of the rain, not because I am afraid," Borge also said in his speech, and he reasserted that "the Sandinists are capable of countering U.S. imperialism because we were able to defeat the Somoza dictatorship."

Minister Borge arrived at 1610 despite the heavy rain that, according to the people attending the event, had been falling all day. The square in front of the Juan Jose Rodriguez Institute became a quagmire.

Borge said that a nincompoop named Fernando Aguero had been a leader in the past but never sought to make changes and never sought to eliminate the National Guard, which had become an instrument of the dictatorship.

"The Liberal Party, Conservative Party, and National Guard shared control of the country and defended the employers. Then came 27 August, when the people lit the flame that would lead to positive results, even though the guerrilla movement was annihilated. Perhaps it was inexperienced," he said.

"We had ambitious goals, but it was understood that we could not act prematurely. Likewise, we know that it was a mistake to abandon what we had achieved in the neighborhoods. The resulting situation countered what we had achieved in the city."

"Most of the fighters died during the struggle or were murdered. Such was the case of [German] Pomares." The minister added: "The enemy murdered Silvio Mayorga, Pablo Ubeda, Otto Casco, Carlos Reyna, Ernesto Fernandez, Carlos Tinoco, and Oscar Flores, who was captured by the National Guard, skinned alive, and had salt later poured on him."

Minister Borge added: "We never dreamed of becoming 5,000, much less hundreds of thousands, or millions, of Sandinists prepared to work, fight, or die for the revolution."

"This is the only way to attain a new society. The FSLN's victory became a turning point; we recovered our sovereignty and our dignity. The process must become a social revolution," Borge said.

The minister added: "No one can accuse us of lacking the willingness to achieve peace. We are willing to talk with the Yankees themselves. U.S. politics has a bearing on Nicaraguan politics; internal parties will try to undermine the revolution."

Panama

Solis on U.S. 'Aggression,' Media, Economy
PA0109213488 Panama City Domestic Service
in Spanish 1756 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Speech by Manuel Solis Palma, minister in charge of the Presidency, at the opening session of the Legislative Assembly at the Justo Arosemena Legislative Palace in Panama City—live]

[Text] [Crowd shouts: "Solis, talk about the 13th month bonus!"]

Honorable legislator Celso Carrizo, president of the Legislative Assembly; Honorable Legislator Alberto Aleman Boyd, former president of the Legislative Assembly; Honorable Magistrate Marisol Reyes de Vasquez, president of the Supreme Court of Justice; their excellencies ministers and deputy ministers; His Excellency Comptroller General Francisco Rodriguez; Mr Deputy Comptroller General; Honorable Magistrate Yolanda Pulice de Rodriguez, president of the Electoral Tribunal; honorable electoral tribunal magistrates; Honorable UNADE [National Democratic Union] legislators; His Excellency Apostolic Nuncio Msgr Jose Sebastian Laboa; members of the diplomatic corps in Panama; their excellencies mssrs ambassadors accredited to the national government; mssrs members of the Panama Defense Forces [FDP] high command; Mr Attorney General of the Republic; Mr Attorney General of the Public Administration; honorable mssrs governors; honorable mssrs mayors; honorable mssrs presidents and representatives of the Provincial Councils; mssrs directors and deputy directors of decentralized institutions; distinguished members of the United Kingdom Parliament visiting us;

Mrs Ashby; msrs members of the National Executive Committees of the UNADE parties; msrs special guests; msrs members of the local and foreign press; ladies and gentlemen:

It has been 6 months since I took over as minister in charge of the Presidency of the Republic, fulfilling the task entrusted to me by this honorable Legislative Assembly in accordance with our Constitution. During this time, it has been proven beyond any doubt that the unification of the government I command stemmed from the desire to defend Panama's independence and preserve its political sovereignty beyond all personal interests and ties, despite the grave danger that this desire represented to most of the legislators who chose to side with the fatherland and face a huge threat. I hereby want to express my recognition of this by saying that the spirit that motivated you, and which motivates men and women who today share with me the responsibility of continuing the national liberation struggle, is among the milestones of our nation.

There have been significant changes in the government and in the country during these past 6 months, which have been abruptly provoked by the merciless U.S. aggression, whose effects are not limited merely to economic and material aspects. It is not possible to measure the magnitude of the disappointment that Panamanians have suffered when they have seen that their desire for independence has resulted in hostile actions of such magnitude by a superpower that we had regarded as a partner and friend for a very long time.

Indeed, the most superficial analysis would be sufficient to reveal that the United States Government's goal has been nothing else but to subject the desire of the Republic to [the United States'] plans, with the conscious and active complicity of some of our compatriots and of the many who allowed themselves to be used against their own fatherland and even against their own interests. The executive order issued by the U.S. President on 8 April 1988, by which all economic aggression measures against Panama were legalized, alleges that the measures were implemented because General Manuel Antonio Noriega and the government I head, I quote, are an unusual and uncommon threat to the national security, the foreign policy, and the economy, unquote, of that country.

We knew very well that such a threat against U.S. national security is simply due to our determination to demand the fulfillment of the Torrijos-Carter treaties and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Panamanian territory on 31 December 1999.

We know the threat to U.S. foreign policy is our refusal to withdraw from the Contadora Group, our determination to continue struggling for Latin American unity within the Group of Eight, and the rejection of Admiral Poindexter's demand to turn the FDP into a spearhead of aggression against the Nicaraguan Government.

We also know the threat to the U.S. economy is our refusal to sacrifice the banking center that operates in Panama and our refusal to offer this factor of our national development as a scapegoat to protect the U.S. banks and finance capital. The current U.S. Administration has shown to the world it wants to destroy Panama's banking center to attain control of the international finance capital's movement. U.S. Government agents began to prepare and carry out a large-scale campaign against Panama's banking secrecy law in 1983—spreading slanderous reports about Panamanian and international banks that operate in our country—while exerting pressure on and issuing direct threats against our different government sectors.

U.S. authorities sought to halt capital drain and corner other financial centers' money. Obviously, they never said this to the Panamanians who work in our banking center and have fought so much [for the opposition in Panama] to attain an imaginary freedom and justice—when they were actually endangering the very livelihood of their homes and the strength of our economy. The Panamanian bankers who were deceived by the seditious organizations' siren songs were never told that the flow of capital deposits expected in Panama would have turned us into the world's third largest financial center in a few years. Some of them may undoubtedly remember the story we heard in our childhood about killing the goose that laid golden eggs.

The lesson has been learned, and we should all understand the only defense of our future economy, particularly of our banking system, lies in the defense of our independence and sovereignty against any foreign interference. Panama has every right—as the United States does—to attract money and use it for its people's benefit. This is quite evident; no one can doubt it. The creation of strong and durable institutions, full exercise of democracy, and authentic social, economic, and political development can be attained with hard work and perseverance against problems, with tenacity and faith in ourselves, and by carrying the homeland in our souls.

That is the road followed by all people who want to fully attain their historic destiny. We will continue along that road because that is the only way to attain social justice and give everyone an opportunity. We will attain full freedom so each citizen may hope to attain his highest goals. We will attain an overall democracy full of human values; an effective participation by all sectors, particularly the popular sectors; and a true and just distribution of riches and services rendered by all our nation's sectors. Thus, we will live according to our own reality.

The U.S. Government's local and international disinformation systems have tried to create a twisted image of our country by systematically spreading lies. Referring to this, I want to repeat some words that will help prove our charges about organized lies and methods to manipulate people are not invented—and are not new, either.

I want all Panamanians and everyone present to listen closely to this: The foreign press takes on a more alarming tone and direction every day. The foreign press' rude and excessive attacks have reached the point of deeply saddening the patriotic citizens who care about their country's dignity. It often bases its excesses on either warped or obviously false events. And even though we do not believe they are purposely making up these events, the fact is that they do not bother to find out the truth. They despise us so much that they do not consider it a serious misdeed to alter the truth when it refers to things pertaining to us, whether or not they involve our highest authorities and institutions.

Ladies and gentlemen, Justo Arosemena [19th Century Panamanian politician] said this. He said this in 1850. This is not recent history. This is a recurring theme in our history, leaping out at us to open our eyes and tell us that we cannot let ourselves be offended any longer. [applause]

Justo Arosemena's words, which depict today's situation so well, prove that the current U.S. Administration began to discredit our authorities and the commander in chief of our Defense Forces due to disproportionate imperialistic ambitions. It did this after having recognized him [Gen Noriega] as an assiduous and efficient collaborator in the fight against drug trafficking and after having publicly honored and congratulated him. Arosemena's words explain how the U.S. Administration spun an international web of lies, suddenly turning Noriega into a special target for U.S. justice in an inconceivable act of disrespect for a foreign authority and of offense to Panamanian independence and sovereignty.

Now all Panamanians—militants as well as those who have no political ties, those who defend as well as those who attack the government—are victims of the slander campaign organized, financed, and carried out by the news media in the U.S. Government's service. Our country's name—which was synonymous with understanding, unity, tolerance, and peace—has been mocked by the media that are manipulated by Washington in a deliberate attempt to undermine the international image of one man and a whole nation. The United States wanted to justify its interference in our internal affairs and its plan to continue its imperialist domination in our territory.

Fellow citizens, the U.S. Administration has declared economic war on the Republic of Panama. The measures that characterize this incredible aggression have considerably undermined the country's productive activities. This is obviously an abnormal and extraordinary situation that endangers the very survival of Panama as a nation.

Given my political and cultural background, I firmly believe in freedom of expression, but under these conditions it is necessary to clearly state that if the media voluntarily or involuntarily become part of the strategy

of aggression, they become a propaganda weapon for the aggressor. Any legal action adopted by the Ministry of Government should be understood as such by the citizenry because it is part of the investigation process the administration of justice requires—particularly under these circumstances. [applause]

The theoretical, moral, or legal concept of freedom of the press—be it radio, newspaper, or television—is not at stake. We do not deny that this is part of the very essence of our democratic process. We do not deny that this is a mechanism that guarantees our citizens' participation [in the democratic process] and is closely linked to the government's and society's decisionmaking process. What we question is the role of some news media that have joined ranks with our external enemy despite a large-scale economic war, thus helping increase the Panamanian people's deprivations and suffering. [applause]

Following my 1 March 1988 speech in this honorable chamber, the U.S. Government did not cease its diplomatic and political contacts with other countries to isolate our homeland and encourage Panama's international ostracism. The United States exerted all kinds of pressures, and the consequences were felt at first. However, those pressures are becoming less and less effective, and this has been proven by the attitude of Latin America and all the friendly nations that have resumed normal relations with my government.

The current rulers of the United States of America are not interested in Panamanian democracy but in a docile government willing to sign an agreement to prolong the presence of their military installations on Panamanian territory. They do not seek respect for civil liberties but a government that will allow them to reestablish a colonial regime, in order to use our fatherland as a beachhead against the independence and sovereignty of Latin American nations.

They want no reign of justice and well-being; they want to destroy the banking center and Panama's prosperity to control the flow of international financial capital and better use us for their imperial plans.

This became clear not only to Panamanian citizens but to the peoples and governments of the entire world. If the U.S. attitude, which is reflected in events and actions that we have been describing, causes sadness, the complicity of certain Panamanians is even more sad and painful. We have seen emerge in society a division provoked by methods that are typical of fascist propaganda, which separates human beings into those who support an action and those who must be annihilated.

In the face of this escalation, some have acted mistakenly with a wrong sense of reality, with an improper idea of what the Republic must be, based on an anachronistic concept of the organization and operation of the Republic.

Some were victims of ill-will because they were easily coaxed by liars; others acted, and continue to act, only because they wish to obtain political power. They have acted irresponsibly. They have created a Jordan River and placed the good, honest, efficient people, those who are free of sin, those who owe nothing to God, the nation's saviors, on one side, and the bad, dishonest, inept, sinners, those condemned to hell, those who are sinking the nation, on the other.

It now happens that the perverse people of yesteryear who crossed the Jordan are sanctified; those who were once accused of being thieves, liars, and criminals, who amassed fortunes that they publicly flaunted as another insult to the people, and even those who confessed to this crime by the grace of a sudden change in position, are welcome with applause among those who claim to be paladins of civic and moral values. [applause]

In addition to a suspicious and significant complicity, the leaders of the conspiracy have shown that their morals are based on opportunism and greed by granting these turncoats absolution for converting to their creed. What a lack of seriousness. What a lack of responsibility. What a lack of decency. How great is their falsity.

Honorable legislators, as part of our commentary today on the different aspects of U.S. aggression, we must emphasize, with true Panamanian pride, that the people have repudiated the aggression and expressed their determination to defend the fatherland, no matter what the cost. Our FDP placed itself at the forefront of the patriotic mobilization and many Panamanians, men and women, immediately joined and formed the Dignity Brigades.

The people's organizations, headed by workers, started to mobilize against aggression immediately. Ideological differences, unmet demands, pending grievances, and all sorts of discontent were put aside to respond to the general demand to stop the colonialist aggressor, to not give up one single centimeter of the ground gained in the Torrijos-Carter treaties, and to continue the struggle for national liberation.

This nation under attack formed a great organization called the People's Unity Front. This organization was born and is led by the National Workers Council and FENASEP [National Federation of Associations of Public Employees]. Later, the government's political parties, a few opposition political parties, and other organizations joined the People's Unity Front.

The national government... [changes thought] There was also an awareness in the national government regarding the seriousness of the moment and the risks involved in the alternative, because we had said Panamanians had to choose between a nation in peace and harmony or a colony torn apart by violence and anarchy. The miracle is explained by this decision, this patriotism, this decision to be a country, and above all, to be a nation. It

seems natural and logical that some foreigners are amazed because of the Panamanian people's firm determination not to yield to the United States' economic pressure. Some foreign observers pointed out that a magic trick had taken place in Panama because a small country with few resources was able to overcome the economic pressure imposed by the U.S. Government. Moreover, it survived with difficulties, but it preserved its dignity.

All those supernatural and abstract explanations are admissible if they come from people who have not had the opportunity to live here for long. What is inadmissible, however, is that people born in this land, who are even linked together by political and economic interests, have been so wrong, to the point that they did not foresee that—in view of such outrageous foreign aggression—the Panamanian people would resort to nationalistic unity. [This nationalistic unity] has inspired Panamanians throughout their history and has allowed Panamanians to set aside internal political disputes to face common risks with pride and even with audacity. This is the socio-political reason for which many people who do not even hide their disagreements with the government closed ranks when the outrageous U.S. Administration actions took place. They helped us set up a common front that allowed us to start resolving the most urgent problems.

Here and abroad, many thought we could not resist longer than one week. When we had been in power for 48 days, a foreign expert in Latin American socio-political problems asked me: How have you managed to do it? I never thought you could resist for more than 48 hours. Our foreign friend is excused for asking this question. However, we cannot forgive those born in our country, who have lived here for years, who were not aware of the feelings of true Panamanians, who were not going to betray the fatherland despite problems and dissatisfaction. [crowd shouts]

It is possible that not all of them support our government. However, they all support Panama. Therefore, we were able to withstand 30 days of business closures and 67 days of bank closures. Thanks to this, we were able to resist the direct U.S. aggression. The Panamanian people's nationalism has allowed us to resist and will allow us to resist all attacks. Our main concern, however, is that the most needy sectors are the ones directly suffering the effects of a crisis for which they are not responsible.

This is a good opportunity to report the harsh situation created by the aggression, the nature of our efforts to continue moving the country forward, and the plans we intend to carry out with the limited resources we have.

As the result of the overall effects of the domestic aggression carried out by many Panamanians of the private sector who suspended their activities, and of the foreign aggression resulting from the U.S. economic and

financial blockade, it has been estimated that the Panamanian gross national product—that is, the total sum of wealth produced by the country—in 1988 will decrease by approximately 20 percent, which represents losses of between \$1.5 and \$2.0 billion. This is reflected in the decrease in private sector activities, which are estimated at 50 percent below normal. Consequently, unemployment will increase in almost every sector, particularly construction. Because of this joint aggression, it is estimated that 50,000 Panamanians have lost their jobs in the private sector. This economic situation has resulted in a reduction in the national government's fiscal revenues. During the first half of 1988, government revenues totaled 290 million balboas, which is 57 percent of the 509 million balboas forecast. As a result, in order to pay public workers the national government has been forced to defer payments to suppliers and contractors, suspend servicing the foreign debt, and postpone other payments required to satisfy community needs.

In the agricultural sector, banking limitations forced the state to assume responsibility for financing and distribution, activities traditionally carried out by the private sector.

Timely credit and adequate technical assistance to producers within the framework of a contingency plan enabled us to produce 80 percent of our staple products. We have guaranteed production with timely supplies at reasonable prices, thus preventing shortages and greater speculation.

Today we can announce with satisfaction that 85 percent of the rice crop and other staples, such as onions, potatoes, and vegetables, have been planted, and in September we plan to complete the planting of corn and sorghum.

There has been surplus cattle production, which has been exported while national consumption has been guaranteed. This significantly reduced our imports and resulted in foreign exchange savings.

In addition, more milk is processed per week now than in 1987. This has been possible because we managed to create the necessary adjustments and agreements between producers and processing plants to overcome the difficulties of the second quarter of this year.

The example that our farmers have given us by facing difficulties and resisting the aggression and blockade commits us to continuously support their efforts.

In facing the freezing of National Bank funds and the strike staged by the banking sector in Panama, the government—showing much prudence and seriousness—ordered the total closure of banks operating in Panama and the suspension of all their activities. This action, which was taken despite the pressures against it, made it possible to save the banking system from an inevitable and fatal collapse.

With the same caution, for 2 months, and with the least possible damage, the government managed the economy with the banks closed. Then, by implementing responsible controls and restrictions, the government managed the difficult task of reopening the banks so they could resume operations, which have gradually stabilized. This has made it possible to normalize the supply of cash and ease some of the strict regulations concerning the withdrawal of funds adopted to protect depositors and the banking system as a whole.

We trust that despite the continuous aggression, we will head toward a prompt and gradual normalization of the banking system and it will fully recover, which will help lead to a broader reactivation of the industrial and commercial sectors, something which is already noticeable.

In the great task of facing the aggression and overcoming its effects, we are eliminating negative practices that are as old as the Republic, such as keeping on public employees who do not show up regularly for work or who receive more than one salary without any justification. We have started firing those officials, and we will continue to do so. In the same manner, we are working hard to achieve better coordination between government agencies, in order to end the practice—also an old tradition—of regarding public institutions as small, isolated republics, and even as political fiefdoms, and not as what they should be: institutions working closely together toward a noble objective, and which are determined to carry out a comprehensive political plan under the direction of the executive branch.

In addition to those measures, the government will adopt other measures in order to cut expenditures without reducing the quality of services, and which will even improve efficiency in the public sector.

Beginning with the first pay period of this month, it is our intention that public employees at the highest levels, starting with the minister in charge of the Presidency, the commander in chief and members of the general staff of the Defense Forces, legislators, magistrates, ministers, deputy ministers, the comptroller and deputy comptroller general, attorneys general, directors and deputy directors of decentralized agencies, and others in similar high positions, will receive part of their salaries according to the state's real income; the unpaid balance will be given to them when public finances allow. [applause]

Public institution leases will be reduced by 10-15 percent after the appropriate arrangements are made. The state's insurance policies will be reviewed in order to reduce them. To improve government efficiency, we will relocate personnel to the most productive sectors. These measures will be subjected to a follow-up and assessment process. Government efficiency will also be improved in the civil service. This proposal will be included in the bill that the executive branch will send to this honorable Legislative Assembly.

To guarantee the freezing of prices for staple items, the capacity of the Price Control Office will increase as much as necessary by transferring personnel and vehicles from other offices to that office. We will also revise the prices of medicine.

Admitting the need to promote and encourage the development of small businesses, and taking into account their need for adequate credit, we have started making efforts to obtain resources from nontraditional sources, such as the EEC and some friendly countries.

Together with the banking community, we will continue studies to introduce certain changes in the structure of the banking system, taking into account the need for cash. Those changes will help strengthen and adapt the banking system to the country's needs. In due time my government will present the bills needed to implement the aforementioned changes.

We are making efforts to create an investment and mortgage bank with capital from the entire construction industry. I want to stress that the measures I have mentioned should be accompanied by an awareness of the need to change attitudes and behavior and to introduce corrections, more discipline, seriousness, and new habits that will lead us to adapt to the difficult situation we are facing, so the government's corrective measures will have positive, visible, and prompt results.

What we have done thus far may seem slow to some and bold to others depending on their interests and needs. We have based our measures on community interests, on the determination to avoid costly mistakes, and on the desire to prevent a temporary remedy from causing greater and more lasting damage.

Our government is acting responsibly in response to various sectors' demands. We calmly assess our various options in order to make decisions that reflect our situation and help maintain the nation's peace and stability. We admit, however, that the government has not always acted as fast as the country's situation has demanded. At times we have delayed solutions for many reasons, including a sort of political and social indolence that has taken hold of some government officials.

I urge all public officials, regardless of the government branch they belong to and the political parties they support, to act decisively and in accordance with the serious times we are experiencing. I urge them to stress the value of their contribution to effectively face each of their political, professional, and personal responsibilities.

Honorable legislators, let me say I am pleased with the work this Assembly has done to improve and complete the legal mechanisms that will ensure an electoral process in accordance with the Constitution. The elections should settle disagreements among Panamanians.

Let us concentrate our efforts on what is really important and let us not waste our energy on unimportant differences that will lead us nowhere. Let us join efforts to take the country forward and to open up roads to national progress.

I use this occasion to greet the distinguished representatives of the Labor and Conservative Parties of England, whose presence honors this room today. I am grateful to them for accepting our invitation to view the situation in Panama and confirm that despite all the difficulties we face, we are on the path to achieving national liberation. [applause]

I must inform our guests and the dignified members of the diplomatic corps accredited to my government—who can confirm this—that dictatorial oppression, persecution, human rights violations, and violence in Panama only exist for the news services and press agencies controlled or directed by the current U.S. Government.

Despite all the siren songs and hallucinations that the U.S. Government and the Panamanians who have joined them have brandished and will continue to brandish, the people's will and efforts will lead the Panamanian nation to its goal of full liberation in the year 2000. This is the only lasting and possible solution now and in the year 2000.

To most Panamanians, the naivete and candor with which we have envisioned our relations with the United States have yielded under the weight of the painful facts we have been faced with.

The fatherland is demanding that organized lies and moral manipulation be outlawed in Panamanian society. The great lesson we have learned is that we must reject the shadows of slander and deceit in our lives, and accept the truth, no matter how harsh and difficult it may be. With our own efforts we will thus be able to truly improve.

Let us all make a true effort to overcome [the crisis]. Let us join together to hasten the recovery by trusting our work and abilities, resisting the temptations of false prophets with their promises of heavenly solutions, rejecting the false oracles, and rejecting the utopia that will only lead to widespread poverty. We will be better prepared and more certain of victory if we are aware that the damage caused by the aggression is too great to be repaired day by day. Whatever the aid we receive, we must raise ourselves up by our own effort. This is the challenge we face.

Panamanians, we cannot continue to depend on a single market, on a single predominant cultural influence, on a single path to the north, with no other alternatives. We must break the chains of the colonial mentality that certain Panamanians still have and begin the search for new paths, new associates, and new exchanges in Asia.

Europe, and even in our own America, thus strengthening our social, economic, and cultural development. We must broaden our vision and horizons to include the entire world and not only a part of it. Let us establish for our children the legacy of a nation liberated by our will and our work, and by nothing else. Thank you. [applause]

Noriega on U.S. 'Unjustified Aggression'

PA0109162588 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 1 Sep 88 pp 1-A, 7-B

[Text] Panama City (PANAPRESS)—"I do not believe anything the U.S. people say. They are liable to say one thing today and tonight publish a denial of what they said. Just as they are forcing the powerful [countries] like Russia or the weak ones like Nicaragua to admit their errors, they should admit their own errors." So said General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panama Defense Forces, to newsman Roman Orozco of Spain's "CAMBIO 16" magazine.

"Panama is the United States' reason for a 'mea culpa' as a result of its unjustified aggression. We are not communists, we are not enemies of the United States, and we have not declared war on the United States. So why has it declared war on us?" Gen Noriega asked the Spanish magazine reporter.

In another answer, the Panamanian military man asserted that the United States seeks docile people, not friends. He also maintained that the moment he refused to allow the use of Panama as a spearhead against Nicaragua—at former U.S. Security Council Director Poindexter's request—everything began because "we refused to be docile and dupes for aggression against a sister country."

Noriega pointed out that he is not winning any battle against the Reagan government; he is simply being Panamanian. "In the rules of honor, profit is not a consideration," the general said.

Regarding the results of the U.S. elections, Commander Noriega emphatically pointed out that Panama knows the United States very well. Panama has a canal and the U.S. bases. "We know the United States better than we know the Europeans and South Americans because the headquarters of imperialism has been here. We believe that, regardless of who wins the elections, the 'establishment' will remain. Therefore, we do not see the elections as a factor."

Concerning deposed President Eric Arturo Delvalle, Noriega said "the United States, although it is a huge and developed country and a superpower, is being very childish. In Panama there is a country, a land, a government, and men who are traveling... However, the United States is recognizing a nonexistent government and a phantom

president who is recognized by no one. That kind of arrogance, however, is making them fall into the mistake of not accepting international rules of convention."

As for the groundless attacks recently published by THE NEW YORK TIMES, Gen Noriega replied: "Panama is a small country of 2 million inhabitants and a capital with 54 streets and 200 business, 20 of which are entertainment-oriented. The United States has stationed here 10,000 soldiers in addition to the 10,000 already here according to the treaties. Those 10,000 soldiers, most of them bachelors, are a problem for the Americans themselves, because these soldiers have raped U.S. citizens and fallen in love with the wives of officers, sergeants, corporals, soldiers, or whoever. Those who know a little about military culture are well aware that so many soldiers cannot be kept in confined conditions and that they need a hygienic alternative, as experts say. When they have no such option, they become psychologically aggressive. We are not harassing those citizens. They go to our bars and our entertainment establishments; however, they behave very badly."

Asked about the importance he gives to a letter from retired Lieutenant Colonel Eduardo Herrera, the commander said: "None. From the moment he begins his letter with a big lie saying he is Torrijos' nephew, you have to discount him. When Torrijos was alive and sent him as military attache to the United States, Torrijos must have had a reason [for doing that]. Period."

As for the issue of economic sanctions as part of the U.S. aggression, Noriega pointed out that "he hopes all Americans leave the country and take the canal with them, bolt by bolt, so we can live in peace. We have our natural resources to survive; what is suffocating us is the colonial enclave on our land and the smuggling that goes on through the U.S. commissaries."

Noriega added that the United States introduced capitalism and multinational corporations to Panama so Panama would not become a communist country. Then, Noriega asked: "How do you explain the fact that it sent multinational corporations here and now wants to cut their jugulars?"

Paredes Proposes Free Zone in Reverted Areas

PA0209004888 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1650 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Report by Eduardo Ramirez from the Justo Arosemena Legislative Palace]

[Text] Shortly before the new leadership of the Legislative Assembly was installed today, Legislator Rigoberto Paredes, chairman of the Legislative Assembly's Budget Commission, held a news conference here in one of the halls. Representatives from the local and international

press attended the news conference, which covered the country's economic situation resulting from the U.S. Government's economic aggression against the Government of Panama.

As a result of this aggression, the country's financial situation has considerably worsened. The GNP has decreased, and unemployment is high. It is forecast that more companies will have to close operations by December, unless economic measures to reduce the unemployment situation are adopted. Everyone is aware of this situation. Requests for new loans to create new sources of revenue and employment have not been successful.

Rigoberto Paredes, chairman of the Budget Commission, said there is a possibility the executive branch, led by Manuel Solis Palma, will present to the Assembly some measures or draft bills that seek a financial solution. In this regard, Rigoberto Paredes pointed out there is a possibility the Assembly will discuss a law to reduce the salaries of public employees. This would affect those earning high salaries, such as the legislators and cabinet members. Part of Paredes' statement follows:

[Begin Paredes recording] I have two draft bills I believe are basically important. Among the measures I believe should be adopted first is a draft bill declaring a free zone of the reverted areas of Balboa port, Albrook airport, and the surrounding areas. The interested parties would be able to enter these free zones without having to go through immigration. Balboa port and Albrook airport would be free zones. There would be facilities in the area, such as hotels, banks, and other services.

The free zone would call for the building of industries, shops, and other services in the Balboa and Albrook areas. Some wonder if this would affect the Colon Free Zone; I say that on the contrary, this would strengthen the Colon Free Zone.

We have planned this free zone so it would attract large amounts of capital from Europe, the United States, Asia, Japan, and Taiwan. All those countries would invest heavily in this zone, and we would create a center of economic development that would be the fastest way to create a large number of jobs and an economic flow that would restore the nation's economic development.

Before the crisis began in May 1987, the GNP was above 3 [as heard], which is very good in these days. As you all know, this has drastically dropped.

I will present another draft bill to complement the one I have just described. This bill calls for the release [desafectacion] of all the reverted areas and property, absolutely all of it—all the water, land, buildings, and property that have reverted to Panama. This would facilitate the establishment of the free zone. However, I must advise that the installation of the free zone does not depend exclusively on the release of all the areas. The bill I will present on the 1st day of the Assembly will also

provide the executive branch with special powers to create conditions, facilities, and incentives for investments. With this new flow of money, capital, and investments, Panama would be able to resume its overall economic development.

To conclude and to answer all of your questions, I must say the Budget Commission members have not received any notification about a reduction of salaries. There is some talk about this, but I cannot say this will happen. The Budget Commission members have constantly opposed the idea of massive reductions of personnel. I understand there is talk about reducing salaries, but not of massive reductions of personnel. [end recording]

IRHE Director on Changes in Administration

PA0209022388 Panama City Domestic Service
in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Ricardo Garibaldo, the new general director of the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification, IRHE, has announced changes in some departments, and he has asked the workers union to join with the new administration to make the institution successful.

Among the most important appointees are Ovigildo Herrera, deputy general director, and Baltazar Renan Aizpuru, information and public relations director.

In a statement to the community and the new department and regional directors, Lt Col Garibaldo said excessive bureaucracy must be eliminated.

[Begin Garibaldo recording] We must eliminate the existing bureaucracy that has made it impossible or almost impossible for problems to reach the administration in a prompt and efficient manner to be immediately resolved. We must protect the excellent service that IRHE has always offered its most important customer: the Panamanian people. I must stress that these changes resulted from several consultations with IRHE personnel, who shed light on one of the greatest problems the workers faced: bureaucracy. These changes should resolve their problem.

I am very concerned about the current danger at IRHE. This situation, the results of which are unforeseeable, not only jeopardizes IRHE's stability as an institution, but endangers the efficient service the institution offers the entire nation. I have made the first effort by setting an example and making administrative changes. However, this is not a total solution. I urge the IRHE union to join with the new administration as it redoubles its honest, dispassionate effort to protect IRHE and safeguard its workers' jobs.

People of Panama, this new administration promises that each of its members will do his best at this difficult time to safeguard the fatherland's well-being. [end recording]

Delegation Meets With Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi
*PA0209014188 Panama City Domestic Service
in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Sep 88*

[Text] Libyan chief of state Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has met with members of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America [TANA] at the Libyan presidential palace. The TANA delegation is comprised of 14 prominent Latin American figures.

Information concerning the meeting was received by Radio Nacional [Panama Domestic Service] through a telex sent by our colleague Alvaro Menendez Franco, who along with lawyer Marcelino Jaen are in Libya representing our country.

The telex states that TANA President Guillermo Toriello Garrido presented Col al-Qadhdhafi with a certified copy of the ruling issued by TANA, which conducted a trial against U.S. President Ronald Wilson Reagan between 28 and 30 August. Reagan was tried because his administration carried out a most terrible crime against the lives and property of peaceful Libyans on 15 April 1986.

Col al-Qadhdhafi said that although TANA does not have compelling power, it has an effective moral power before the world's peoples and governments.

Col al-Qadhdhafi added that U.S. President Ronald Reagan is a coward who orders night attacks on peaceful Libyans, who were sleeping and resting from the day's

work, but does not attend the trial to face and respond to the charges against him. It is easy to send soldiers to kill people, but it is difficult to explain his decision to judges who act in response to world public opinion.

Through poet Carlos Wong, the Panamanian delegation delivered a strong embrace sent by General Manuel Antonio Noreiga to Col al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, which celebrates its 19th anniversary today. Early in the morning of 1 September 1969, a military group headed by Col al-Qadhdhafi took power.

The telex concludes by saying that Col al-Qadhdhafi stated that the ruling condemning Reagan will be shown to the entire world and published in every possible language.

Briefs

Free Zone Imports Drop

A few days ago during a meeting of Colon Free Zone businessmen and national authorities, it was reported that the number of Free Zone employees dropped from 10,000 to 7,000 this year compared to last year. Jaime Mizrahi, president of the Association of Colon Free Zone Users, said that July imports dropped 30.6 percent (\$60 million), and dropped \$251 million in the last 6 months of this year compared to last year. [Summary] [PA0109221088 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 31 Aug 88 pp 1, B-2]

Argentina

Air Force Units Reorganization Planned

PY0209031688 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish
2250 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Sep (TELAM)—Today the executive branch ordered the dissolution of the 8th Air Brigade seated in Moreno District, Buenos Aires Province, and of the 7th Air Garrison of Moron. The air materiel of Moron will be transferred to the Moreno brigade, which from now on will be called the 7th Air Brigade.

The measure was adopted by way of Decree No 1140, which calls for an Air Force reorganization as ordered by the Defense Ministry.

The 8th Air Brigade was created by Decree No 3774 in 1975, while the 7th Air Garrison of Moron was created by Decree No 7507 in 1970.

Thus, the 7th Air Brigade seated in Jose C. Paz, Moreno District, will from now on house the air materiel—especially helicopters—of the 8th Air Brigade of Moreno and of the 7th Air Garrison of Moron.

It was reported that the number change of the Moreno air brigade and the transfer of materiel will be carried out within the framework of an Air Force 2000 reorganization plan, which consists of the restructuring and rearrangement of commands in Air Force units.

Iranian Ship Consignment Called 'Legal'

PY0109145888 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish
1404 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] Bahia Blanca, 1 Sep (TELAM)—The Iranian vessel "Iran Sadr" is currently tied up to wharfs 7 and 8 at the port of Ingeniero White. The vessel is loaded with products manufactured by Military Industries, and now is going to load 10,800 tons of sorghum.

According to maritime sources, the loading started this morning and will last for 48 hours.

The "Iran Sadr" is transporting products manufactured by Military Industries in accordance with an agreement between the governments of Buenos Aires and Tehran.

The ship's documentation indicates that the vessel, which has a length of 200 meters, is loaded with heavy pallets and containers. The president of Military Industries has said that this consignment is being made in accordance with legal regulations.

Fire Damages SIDE Building, No Injuries

PY0209015088 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS
ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2035 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Sep (NA)—This afternoon a fire damaged the SIDE offices. According to unofficial sources, the fire only caused minor damages and no injuries were reported.

The report says that the fire started around 1530 and was caused because the air conditioner equipment on the fifth floor of the building overheated. The building is located on the corner of Alem Avenue and Rivadavia Street.

Neither SIDE officials nor federal police personnel commented on the possible cause of the fire. An official report has not been issued yet.

It is not known if any documents stored in the offices were burned. The fire spread rapidly after the windows were opened.

Fire fighters were able to control the fire in less than an hour with the use of three firetrucks, ladders, two lines of hoses, and other equipment from various fire stations and from the Federal Police.

Two ambulances from CIPEC [expansion unknown] were called in as a preventive measure. Members of the federal police Special Rescue Squad were also called to help, but their assistance was not necessary because the building was quickly evacuated after the fire was detected.

The fire caught the attention of a large crowd that gathered near the square in front of Government House to watch the work of the firemen, who entered the building wearing gas masks.

At 1630, 1 hour after the fire started, noncommissioned officer Carlos Lopez Parravicini said the fire had been extinguished and reported that two firemen suffered smoke inhalation. Lopez, who was responsible for putting out the fire, said he did not know the cause of the fire. He did not comment on damages.

Bolivia

Armed Forces Reject U.S. Corruption Accusation

PY0209003088 Madrid EFE in Spanish
2111 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] La Paz, 1 Sep (EFE)—According to the newspaper HOY, the Bolivian Armed Forces have rejected accusations of "endemic corruption" made by the United States in a recent official report on narcotics.

The newspaper, which cites "reliable military sources," has reported that the U.S. State Department report has caused "uneasiness and indignation" among Bolivian military officers.

The same sources added that members of the Bolivian Armed Forces cannot be involved in drug trafficking because none of them have participated in the struggle against drug traffickers and producers.

HOY adds that several Army units have demanded that a formal note be submitted to the U.S. Administration "to explain the situation." The newspaper adds that the Army command is preparing documents related to this issue, and will present them to the Bolivian Foreign Ministry.

The recent study on narcotics prepared by the U.S. State Department claims that, as far as Bolivia is concerned, "It has been learned that corruption within the police, the Army, and the judicial system, has become endemic."

"However, the document adds, there has been very little solid evidence of the corruption prevailing among high-ranking officers."

Foreign Minister on Sea Outlet Problem
PY0109145588 La Paz La Red Panamericana
in Spanish 1130 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez has stated that Bolivia is willing to solve the 100-year-old problem of its landlocked situation during bilateral meetings it will propose in the future.

Bedregal stressed that Bolivia has already requested the OAS to analyze the issue at its upcoming general assembly, adding that Bolivia is willing to hold dialogue with Chile in the future on the basis of proposals that are already known by the Bolivian people and the whole world.

Bedregal said Chile and Bolivia should resort to such a dialogue because other territorial problems have been overcome through bilateral negotiations. He cited the Panama Canal and Beagle Channel conflicts, to which practical solutions were found through the willingness that prevailed during the talks. He added that there should be bilateral negotiations in the future.

Bedregal said the proposal made by Bolivia in 1965 is still valid, and that it could be the starting point for future negotiations.

Bedregal was not pleased by the designation of General Augusto Pinochet as presidential candidate and reiterated the statements made when the negotiations on the sea outlet were discontinued.

Drug Control Agreement With Argentina
PY0109125188 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish
27 Aug 88 p 1

[Text] According to Juan Carlos Duran, Bolivian interior, migration, and justice minister, Bolivia and Argentina will implement a program for the joint control of drug trafficking in Bolivian-Argentine border area.

Duran has returned to Bolivia after a visit to Buenos Aires, Argentina, at the invitation of Argentina's attorney general, who arranged meetings between the interior minister and several Argentine Government authorities involved in the fight against drug trafficking.

Minister Duran went to the Government House to brief President Victor Paz Estenssoro. He said his trip had "positive" results because the two countries signed agreements by which Argentina has joined Bolivia's campaign for the eradication of the illicit drug trade.

Juan Carlos Duran said the Argentine Government is very pleased with the way Bolivia is effectively confronting the problem of drug trafficking.

This is the reason why Argentine Interior Minister Enrique Nosiglia signed the agreement of understanding whereby Argentina commits itself to coordinate actions with Bolivia to fight drug trafficking.

The document signed by Interior Ministers Juan Carlos Duran and Enrique Nosiglia says the following:

A. The purpose of this document is to consolidate the mechanisms of consultation and cooperation. The parties will meet every 6 months to discuss the following:

1. The coordination of the positions of the Foreign Ministries of the two countries before international and regional organizations.
2. The request to the national drug control organizations to petition their respective Foreign Ministries to work on bilateral agreements in the areas of prevention and control of the illicit drug traffic, and treatment and rehabilitation of addicts.
3. The coordination of police operations in the border areas.
4. The analysis of the legal and operational aspects of the extradition programs for drug traffickers.
5. The beginning of studies to exchange information on this matter.
6. The request to the national drug control organizations to call on experts from the two countries to evaluate the possibilities of technical cooperation, with international financing, for the implementation of agricultural programs.

7. Bolivia's Ministry of the Interior, Migration and Justice will cooperate with the Argentine Commission for Drug Traffic Control and Legislation [Comision de Control del Narcotrafico y Legislacion] by sending experts in police action in production areas in order to exchange operational experiences.

8. Recommend that the two countries' drug control organizations begin studies on the drug trade situation in the border areas, in order to improve the control mechanisms.

9. The Argentine Commission for Drug Traffic Control and Legislation has offered two seats to Bolivian students in each of the specialties detailed in Annex I of this agreement.

B. Study groups will be organized for each area, under the supervision of the respective ministry, to work out conclusions to be submitted to the meetings scheduled every 6 months.

Interior Minister Says 230 Grenades Seized

PY0209015688 La Paz La Red Panamericana
in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Report from Government House by Facundo Hurtado]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Interior Minister Juan Carlos Duran has reported that the national police have confiscated 230 grenades in Santa Cruz. It is believed that these grenades belong to people linked to the drug trade.

Duran added that an investigation is already under way to identify those responsible and bring them to court. [passage omitted]

Presence of Unknown, Armed Persons Investigated

PY0109151788 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish
0441 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] La Paz, 31 Aug (TELAM-BOLPRES)—The Bolivian Interior Ministry is currently investigating the presence of armed groups in the Sorata region, La Paz Department, where some tourists were intercepted by unknown armed persons.

Information Minister Herman Antelo has stated that during the course of the investigation it has been learned that people involved in drug trafficking are in the region. He added that the national authorities are continuing to investigate the incident during which U.S., Canadian, and French citizens encountered two unknown persons while climbing a mountain.

The minister said that no more information will be released while the investigation is under way so as not to interfere with the work of the authorities.

Brazil

Mines Minister on Nuclear Program Reorganization

PY0209024488 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese
2200 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Excerpts] Today in Rio de Janeiro Mines and Energy Minister Aureliano Chavez said that Eletrobras [Brazilian Electric Companies, Inc.] funds will be used first to cover the needs of the Chingo and Itaparica hydroelectric plants, and then the nuclear plant needs will be taken into consideration.

The minister said that the changes made in the Brazilian nuclear policy, which resulted in the closing down of Nuclebras and transference of the Angra I, II, and III nuclear plants to Eletrobras control, will allow a (?better organization) of the country's nuclear program. Aureliano Chavez then said that whoever builds a plant must operate it. Therefore, he believes that the changes made have been correct since Eletrobras will now be in charge of the engineering aspects and the training of plant operators. Other plant aspects will be handled by the National Commission for Nuclear Energy. [passage omitted]

The minister added that the changes will by no means affect the nuclear agreement with the FRG. [passage omitted]

Government Submits Budget To Congress

PY0109032988 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television
in Portuguese 2255 GMT 31 Aug 88

[Excerpts] Planning Minister Joao Batista Abreu today personally delivered the federal budget to Senate President Humberto Lucena. The document reflects the work of 180 experts during the past 3 months. It will not, however, look the same once it is approved by Congress because this year the legislators will be able to suggest changes. [passage omitted]

Despite the cuts made, the budget expenditure's column is still larger than the income column. The government has not been able to keep the 1989 public deficit down to 2 percent of the GDP. The objective now is to make the income column grow, but as the increase of taxes also has a limit the Finance Ministry will have to think of adopting measures in other areas.

Sarney on Public Deficit

PY0209005388 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese
2200 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Excerpt] During a brief interview granted at Congonhas airport in Sao Paulo today, President Jose Sarney said that the government's public deficit will be zero when he hands over the presidential sash to his successor in 1990.

According to the president the federal government budget submitted to Congress this week will allow the government to reduce the public deficit during 1989 to 2 percent of the GDP.

Referring to the end of the Constituent Assembly's activities, President Sarney asserted that once the new constitution is implemented, he will be the first one to abide by it. [passage omitted]

Assembly Reconfirms 5-Year Term for Sarney
PY0109140588 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Excerpts] During last night's session, the Constituent Assembly confirmed the 5-year term for Sarney and approved other important articles. [passage omitted]

In this second round of voting, the Constituent Assembly confirmed the current borders of Acre State with Amazonas and Rondonia States, in accordance with a survey made by a committee comprising representatives of the three states and the IBGE [Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics]. This decision puts an end to the border dispute between Acre and Rondonia States. [passage omitted]

The Constituent Assembly also decided that the Fernando de Noronha Territory will be incorporated into Pernambuco State, as approved during the first round of voting. [passage omitted]

Abreu Comments on Sarney USSR Trip Objectives
PY0209011488 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre has said that one of the objectives of President Jose Sarney's visit to the Soviet Union in October is to sign joint venture agreements in the high technology field.

[Begin Abreu recording] Brazilian trade with the Soviet Union is intensive and continues to grow with increasing sales of iron ore, technology, and coffee.

We now want to sign joint venture agreements in the high technology field with the Soviet Union, similar to those signed with the PRC. The purpose of President Sarney's visit is precisely to contact the Soviet authorities, to increase trade, and to tighten relations. [end recording]

According to Abreu Sodre, the tightening of Brazilian-USSR relations should have a positive impact on all Eastern Europe.

Chile

Pinochet on Plebiscite, Future of Country
PY0109122988 Santiago Television Nacional de Chile Network in Spanish 0113 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Address to the nation by President Augusto Pinochet, given "tonight"; place not specified—recorded]

[Text] Dear countrymen: I have decided to address Chilean families tonight so we can do some thinking together about the present and the future of Chile. In all these years in government, I have dedicated my best thoughts and sentiments to Chile. As a citizen, soldier, and president of the nation, my concern has been our common aspiration for the greatness of the fatherland. I begin my message with these words because they spell out one of the strongest motivations of my life. In my upbringing, both as an individual and a soldier, two values have been all-important and constant. First, service to my fatherland, and second, strict compliance with my duties.

I have tried to serve the fatherland unconditionally, whatever the place or position, and to fulfill my duties strictly, so as to strengthen my spirit and will in order to be loyal to man's, society's, and the fatherland's essential values and principles. Thus I wanted to serve God, the Army, my parents, and Chile. I have never had any purpose other than to serve, always, and I have sought no other way of doing so except the discharge of my duties. In my path through life, Divine Providence has chosen to confront me with responsibilities I never imagined, let alone sought. Face to face with those responsibilities, my answer has always been to assume them, always calling on God's help so that I can resolutely discharge them.

Today, when the ultimate objective of the historic mission we undertook on 11 September 1973 is drawing near, I can tell Chile, on the honor of a soldier's word and with the humility of a man of faith, that I have fulfilled my duty, that I have served my fatherland, that I have fought for its freedom, that I have worked for its greatness, overcoming many difficulties and trials. I am addressing all Chileans tonight, especially the youth of my fatherland. These words have merit only because they are based on the experience of a man who deeply loves his country. Beyond all man's successes, failures, and humiliations, the most important thing in the life of a man or leader is his devotion to peace.

Nearly 15 years ago today, we inherited a country whose freedom was in mortal danger, and whose spiritual and material foundations had been destroyed. When I assumed the country's government, fully realizing the deep wounds Marxism-Leninism had inflicted on our people, values, and institutions, I said that our mission was to attain material development and social justice in a climate of full freedom. I made this promise in March 1974. We have struggled to fulfill this promise all these

years, without flagging in our endeavor. We have worked hard every day to build a new society whose only and dearest principle is freedom.

In order to attain such a high objective, we have had to confront Marxism. Often we were not understood by sectors which still do not understand that Marxism is a relentless enemy of democracy and freedom. We have not ceased in our action against that crafty enemy of humanity and we have carried out our mission with dedication. We are deeply convinced that the most powerful of forces can be found in the freedom of each Chilean: the force of making a greater Chile.

We have left this stage behind, with its outdated limitations on freedom, with its unlimited distrust in man, and with its continuous fear of the present and future. Together we have built a new Chile. This Chile of today, unlike that of yesterday, has confidence in freedom and in the potential of each Chilean. Chile, with all its potential, offers different options and decisions; it yearns for development, struggles for progress, and does not fear the challenges of the future. It faces those challenges resolutely, with the hope and conviction of being able to solve them.

Very well, we have built a new democracy. It is no longer the democracy of the past, which only permitted the full exercise of limited political rights and freedom. It is no longer that democracy which, favoring ingenuously demagoguery, is easily conquered by those who wish to destroy it.

Today a new democracy is waiting to be fully implemented. This new democracy is committed to freedom, progress, and justice. This democracy harmonizes all political rights with socioeconomic freedoms, allowing each one of us to decide his own destiny. This democracy, aware of its historical experience, seeks to protect itself from the risks of a totalitarianism by proscribing movements that may promote ill-fated and destructive doctrines.

This democracy must effectively develop and enhance its institutions. It must favor modern political action that centralizes power and creates a new way of participation through the municipalities and organizations that represent the basic social sectors.

In sum, this new democracy is one that seeks freedom, offers stability, and effectively seeks the well being of all.

Just as we have fought for freedom, we have also worked nonstop for the poor. My main and permanent concern has been for those who have less. They know very well that, without demagogic promises, without tricks, without empty preaching, we have worked like no other government has worked—with deep solidarity based on the permanent values of the spirit and not of hatred or political ambitions—to improve the living conditions of

the poor. We have reduced poverty a great deal. And for those who still remain in poverty, we have focused our efforts on developing and channeling the largest share of social assistance to them.

There is still much to be done, my dearest friends. I know this very well, because I have visited all areas of the fatherland; I know better than anyone the needs of the people. I also know what must be done, and that we must keep walking without hesitation on the path we have chosen.

We have had to face adversities and to make sacrifices. We have overcome them because we have true and profound faith in what we are doing, and because we have the firmest conviction that any task undertaken seriously, consistently, and steadfastly, will yield good fruits.

We note with optimism that the strengthening of the economic system will lead the private enterprises to undertake thousands of investment projects, which will create more jobs for Chileans and wealth for the country.

Our leadership in copper exports, in addition to other minerals, as well as in agriculture, will not only be maintained but will grow even more. Other sectors will join them, such as forestry, in which over \$1 billion will be invested in the next few years. Another important sector that is putting us among the great world producers is fishing. We are also the sixth-largest world producer of gold. We are also leading in the area of computer science in Latin America. The development of these projects and of the economy in the next 4 years will create over 400,000 new jobs for Chilean families.

The government knows the needs of the country and has already studied thousands of social and economic projects such as housing, electrification, sewer systems, running water, street pavement, health centers, schools, and roads. Toward the end of the next decade all Chilean families will have dignified housing with all public services available in order to improve their standard of living. This will become a reality, just as it is a reality today to the 1 million families who own their houses.

The consolidation of the new social security system will provide a real pension to all people upon retirement. Over 3 million Chileans will be under the system of private health care. Education will be improved to benefit children and youths because Chile belongs to them.

The greatness of the country does not lie only in its material development. A country is really great when it is based on solid spiritual values. This is why we have always tried to govern with truth, with strict respect for the dignity of each individual. We believe in families and the need to give them stability.

In our decisive defense of the right to live, we are against any effort to legalize abortion. We value personal effort and fair salaries as effective mechanisms for the progress and promotion of social peace. We seek order, tranquility, and harmony because they are the basis for strengthening spiritual values.

We are committed to Chilean values, with Chilean heroes, deeds, traditions, and symbols because we feel part of the sovereign spirit of our country.

Chileans, we are only a few days away from starting on a new road according to our Constitution. We are close to the end of the current presidential term; therefore, the people must now decide, considering what is the best choice to guarantee the progress the country is currently experiencing.

At this moment of historic significance for the country, the commanders of the Armed Forces and the director of the Carabineros, in accordance with constitutional regulations, have proposed me as candidate for the presidency of the Republic, to be ratified in the upcoming plebiscite.

Once again Divine Providence has given me a new responsibility. Once again the great cause of freedom demands an answer from me, just as it happened on 11 September 1973. As I have always done all my life, I have invoked the help of God, and my answer has again been yes. Once again I am telling Chile that I am here to represent its history, values, and traditions, which are the basis of Chile, and which have made us a dignified, sovereign, and free country, a country that has never been subdued, and that has always respected other countries and made itself respected.

I am here to serve the people who have fought for Chilean freedom. I am here to serve the women, youths, and working men who have not allowed Chile to become a country enslaved to Marxism. I am especially here to serve those who were killed on that heroic date, to represent the Armed Forces, its institutions, its men, and its martyrs who were able to fulfill their duties—duties they did not ask for—by stoically facing the implacable violence of terrorism, as well as unfounded and destructive criticism.

I am here to serve the poor sectors, to whom we have tried to devote our best efforts. We have given them the hope of a better life. I am here to serve all Chileans, without any distinctions. We have built for them a system of freedom and progress.

I am here also to serve the future, to continue ahead in the great and attractive challenge of living in democracy and freedom. I am here for the past, present, and future to say to all the Chilean people once again that I am here to serve.

Chileans, if I have thoroughly fulfilled my commitments so far, I can now assure you that I will fulfill my promises if the people ratify my name as president of the Republic for the next presidential term. I have lived for many years under the traditional democracy, which was destroyed by the causes you all know of. As president of the Republic I directed different stages in a gradual process toward the new type of institution.

We have opened new areas of freedom that were unknown in the past. We have created the conditions for political freedom to prevail, and our people will be able to vote freely because we have fulfilled our promise. The functioning of a new and stable democracy is a real possibility within our reach. I invite you to take this challenge. I invite you to live in full freedom and democracy. The time has come for the institutionalization process to become fruitful, and for political freedom to be joined with personal, economic, and social freedom.

The new democracy is here. The new democracy will have to be a joint project so that it will be effective and harmonious. Today I want to invite all those who feel alien, or are opposed, to this project to undertake it with us because the new democracy will have room for everyone. It will be enriched and improved through dissent and legitimate pluralism. It will grow in a climate of respect and peace. This great challenge will not be the task of only a few. Because the new democracy will require the cooperation of all Chileans.

Upon assuming this noble task I call on supporters and opponents as well because Chile needs them standing by freedom and democracy. I invite them to share a future of progress and development. The time has come to harvest the products of the efforts made in the last few years. Those who saw the land know that they cannot stop the harvest. We want every Chilean family to want a new child and to be happy to have one. We want every new family be able to have its own house; every woman to fulfill her desire as mother and working woman; every youth to have an opportunity to choose his future; every working man to be respected and to improve his skills to become an owner and not a member of the proletariat; every professional and technician to get specialized training and better pay; every businessman and worker to transform his efforts into wealth, and to put this wealth at the service of progress and social justice; every man and woman who has fulfilled their duties to have a pension allowing them to enjoy with dignity the last years of their lives. In other words, my friends, we want that Chile become a dignified home for everyone.

The answer to this is in the minds and hearts of all of you. There is the possibility of going back to the past, to the same situation, and with the same old people. Therefore, we must be alert. We must motivate ourselves to understand that it is necessary to continue struggling for our destiny and the destiny of Chile. Success can only

be achieved through the free, responsible, and calm decision of each of you. The future of our country depends on the responsible decision of each of you.

Tonight I would like to ask women and men to reflect for a moment. As a result of this I am sure there will be a decision to create, to build, and to move ahead decisively united. This is my commitment, to guarantee the effective operation of the democratic institutions, and to give economic stability for the progress of the nation.

My commitment is to follow a safe road for the benefit of everyone. Our commitment is to peace, which is a supreme good that can only be achieved with courage. Because I see millions of Chileans full of faith and hope in victory, I express with emotion my unyielding willingness to make every effort on their behalf to make this Chile we love so much a greater country. Long live Chile.

Presidential Order Drops Ban Against Exiles

PY0109200488 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish
1700 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Relay by Graciela Contreras from Government House]

[Excerpt] Action is being taken here at Government House to comply with an order issued by the president to lift the prohibition on the return of exiles. This will make it possible for all exiles to return to Chile as of today. This measure will affect a little more than 300 people. This information was released at Government House this morning by the president himself during the following dialogue:

[Begin recording] [Pinochet] This morning I talked with the interior minister and I gave him instructions on the situation of exiles. Those instructions will be enforced. All the instructions are in the minister's hands and [words indistinct] all the provisions [words indistinct] everything.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, how will you solve this problem?

[Pinochet] How? Everything is in the hands of the minister. I will now wash my hands of it. [words indistinct]

[Reporter] Mr President, can we ask you a question?

[Pinochet] Sure.

[Reporter] How should the people interpret the call you made yesterday to the opposition?

[Pinochet] The interpretation should be made merely on the basis of what I said.

[Reporter] Mr President, your speech yesterday, however, (?was) very good. The people said that President Pinochet fully changed his style.

[Pinochet] (?It is not merely a matter of) style but of personal ability to (?become aware of the) circumstances.

[Reporter] In your opinion what will the opposition do in this period after the call that you made yesterday?

[Pinochet] I cannot tell you because I cannot read their minds, but I can imagine what they will do. [words indistinct]

[Reporter] Thank you, very much. [end recording]

Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez provided further details:

[Begin recording] [Fernandez] (?As he) has announced, His Excellency the president has given me precise instructions to cancel, as of this moment, all the resolutions made under the terms of the state of emergency forbidding exiles from returning to the country. Therefore, as of today, all the resolutions banning the entry into Chile of the persons [words indistinct] have been canceled. All of them can return. There is no restriction whatsoever on anyone.

[Reporter] All people?

[Fernandez] All people, without exception.

[Reporter] As of when, Mr Minister?

[Fernandez] (?As of 10 o'clock) this morning. As for those who were exiled in the judicial process, their problem does not affect the government because their cases involve the courts. [end recording]

(?He added) that those who were exiled by a court decision are facing a problem that cannot be solved by the government because they are court issues. He reiterated that following the presidential order, all administrative resolutions made in the wake of the state of emergency forbidding people to return to the country have been canceled. He said this measure is aimed at promoting unity among all Chileans. [passage omitted]

Ministry Confirms Decision

PY0109201188 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish
1700 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] Interior Ministry Under Secretary Alberto Cardemil confirmed that the 430 people in exile, including those under court imposed exile, may return to the country as of today, 1 September 1988. Cardemil stressed that the 177 people who are under court imposed exile may return, but they will be referred to the courts that originally sentenced them.

Merino Issues Statement

PY0109224288 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish
2143 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] Admiral Jose Toribio Merino has said that if Communists returning to the country because of the lifting of the exile status violate the laws and peaceful coexistence, they will simply go to jail. Merino expressed his interest in the return of former political leader Carlos Altamirano to testify in the investigation into the naval uprising during the Popular Unity government [Salvador Allende's administration] and his participation in it. Merino made this statement a few minutes ago after presiding over a meeting of the Government Junta.

[Begin Merino recording] The end of exile was decreed by the president of the Republic. We are interested in the return of Altamirano. The minute he sets foot in Chile we will ask him to go to the court to testify [words indistinct]

[Unidentified reporter] Will the Communists be allowed to return.

[Merino] If the Communists return only to make trouble, they will be sent to jail. If they violate the laws of peaceful coexistence they will end up in jail. An example of the intentions of these humanoids was shown on 30 August when they destroyed everything in their way. If they violate the law, they will go to jail. [end recording]

Reportage on Reactions

PY0109222788 Santiago Radio Chilena Network
in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Excerpts] The government decision to lift restrictions against Chilean citizens living in exile has prompted various reactions from political leaders. We will now hear the reaction of some politicians.

Sergio Onofre Jarpa, president of the National Renewal Party, who learned about the decision in the midst of a news conference, said:

[Begin recording] [Jarpa] If they have made this decision, it is probably because they have decided that there is no longer a need for this prohibition. I do not know whether the measure benefits all Chileans living in exile or whether some will still continue working for Radio Moscow.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you agree that they should all be allowed to return.

[Jarpa] I do not agree that those at the service of the Soviet Government should be allowed to return. [end recording]

Luis Maira, coordinator of the Christian Left, was also interviewed by a group of journalists regarding the same subject at the headquarters of the No-vote command.

[Begin Maira recording] Well, there is no deadline that never expires and if they have pending debts they will have to be paid. Regarding this subject, I believe that this decision to lift the ban on those in exile represents the culmination of a long battle waged by the Chilean people. The problem of people having to live in exile has always been regarded as being completely contradictory to our political coexistence, and not in keeping with our history. [end recording]

Christian Democratic leader Carmen Frei, also at the No-vote command, voiced her opinion.

[Begin Frei recording] This undoubtedly is a great step because it is not right that Chileans should be prohibited from returning to their fatherland. In addition to expressing my happiness over this measure, which I consider to be just although rather delayed, I would like to make the following comment: I find it strange, to say the least, after listening to General Pinochet on television last night, that the government should be taking all kinds of measures with the purpose of winning the plebiscite. I find it rather irresponsible that a government, which for the past 15 years has forced us to live under a dictatorship, is suddenly trying to appear as a great democrat, as the good man that will guide us to a promising future. [end recording]

A document was released by the Socialist Party-Nunez faction referring to the lifting of the ban and the imminent return to the country of Isabel Allende.

[Begin unidentified person recording] We, Socialists, voice our happiness and welcome Comrade Isabel Allende who had to leave Chile in 1973 merely because she was the daughter of the former chief of state. Her decision to return to Santiago today, and the sustained pressure of the Chilean opposition against the ban on the return of Chilean citizens, has resulted in the end of an arbitrary and unjust practice. The Chilean people should not be deceived, the government's decision is not compatible with its principles, it represents a delayed attempt to improve its image, only 35 days before the plebiscite. [end recording] [passage omitted]

A declaration issued by the Vicariate of Solidarity of the Santiago Archbishopric states that the long-standing aspiration of the great majority of Chileans has finally been fulfilled. The declaration states that the government's decision to lift the ban on the return of Chileans in exile is good news. [passage omitted]

Patricio Aylwin, spokesman of the No-vote command, voiced his happiness over the lifting the ban on those in exile, but at the same time said that it is an electoral decision made by the government in view of the upcoming plebiscite. [passage omitted]

Aylwin said that the regime is obviously trying to improve its image in view of the proximity of the plebiscite date and added that the government needs to issue measures that will allow the effective return of all those in exile.

Jose Sanfuentes, spokesman of the Communist Party, said that the measure adopted by the regime represents a victory for the Chilean people. [recorded passage omitted]

Jaime Castillo Velasco, president of the Chilean Human Rights Commission, said that he believes justice has been done, albeit delayed, but the decision to lift the ban on those living in exile should be regarded as positive. [passage omitted]

Linares Bishop Carlos Camus voiced his happiness as well as his fear over the government measure. He noted the satisfaction that meeting relatives again will represent for those in exile. However, he voiced his fears over the announcement made this morning by the government. [passage omitted]

Allende's Daughter Heads Home After Long Exile
PY0109212788 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish
2020 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] Mendoza, 1 Sep (TELAM)—Isabel Allende Bussi, daughter of former Chilean President Salvador Allende, made remarks here during a stopover of the plane that is taking her back to Chile. She said: Words cannot express how moved I am. I feel happy and satisfied at being able to say that I have regained the right to return to my fatherland after 15 years in exile.

Isabel Allende spoke today in Mendoza on her way to Santiago, Chile, following General Augusto Pinochet's announcement of the lifting of those measures banning the return of all Chilean exiles. She said she was happy to be traveling to Chile in the company of Deputy Jose Carlos Ramos (Justicialist Party) and of UCR Senator Hipolito Solari Yrigoyen.

Asked if she had any plans upon returning to Chile, she said: First, I want to step on Chilean soil after 15 years, and see my son who lives there. Then, I want to have my family together again because my daughter, my mother, and my sister are living in Mexico.

She added that she will join the struggle to restore democracy in Chile. She declined to be more specific because she was filled with emotion on returning to her fatherland.

She said: At present I am not active in any political group. I was a Socialist for many years, but I am no longer active in this party.

Before reboarding the Argentine Airlines jetliner, she said: I will have time to obtain firsthand information on the situation in Chile. Now, I do not want to make any further comments on the Chilean situation because I have been abroad many years.

Arrives in Santiago

PY0109201788 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish
2000 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] Santiago, 1 Sep (AFP)—Isabel Allende Bussi, daughter of the late Chilean socialist President Salvador Allende, arrived in Santiago today after living in exile for the past 15 years.

Isabel Allende traveled from Buenos Aires in an Aerolineas Argentinas flight that arrived in this capital at 1500 (1900 GMT).

Her return took place shortly after President Augusto Pinochet, who came to power after Allende's ousting on 11 September 1973, lifted the ban on the return to Chile of "all" Chileans living in exile.

Voter Registration Figures Highest in History
PY0109135988 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish
1030 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] Electoral Service Director Juan Ignacio Garcia reported that 7.3 to 7.4 million voters registered with the electoral service before the closure of the electoral registries.

The registries were closed after the publication by the official gazette of the candidate proposed for the 5 October plebiscite. Garcia said that during the 456-day registration period, the percentage of voters registered surpassed all historical records because 90 percent of the approximately 8.1 million Chilean voters have registered.

This is the highest percentage in Chilean history, Garcia said, adding that the members of the voting booth oversight teams will be designated 19 days before the plebiscite—that is, on Friday, 16 September—and that the teams will be installed on 1 October.

No-Vote Committee Formed in Argentina
PY0109165688 Buenos Aires Domestic Service
in Spanish 0200 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] The Chilean opposition in Argentina has formed a No-vote committee for the plebiscite that will determine whether the military regime in the sisterly Republic of Chile will or will not remain in power. The No-vote committee will operate at the office of the Permanent Assembly for Human Rights.

Our colleague Dario Aldovitz talked with some of the participants during the No-vote committee's founding ceremony.

Pablo Ossio Munoz, representative of the Chilean Christian Democratic Party in Argentina, made the following remarks:

[Begin recording] [Ossio Munoz] Undoubtedly, the great majority of the approximately 600,000 Chilean residents in Argentina, have repeatedly said no to Pinochet. We are preparing, therefore, in addition to [words indistinct] our sadness and pain over this nomination, how the commanders in chief of the three branches of the Armed Forces, turning a deaf ear to the clamor of all Chileans, have nominated the dictator as their candidate for the upcoming plebiscite.

Therefore, we must repudiate this nomination. We will repudiate it in a solemn and magnificent cultural-political ceremony scheduled [words indistinct] on 11 September 1988 at 1100.

In addition, we are trying to implement a fairly ambitious plan that involves transporting to Chile about 40,000 or 50,000 Chileans who are entitled to vote.

[Question] In Chile, the opposition has been organized to keep pace with the developments. What measures can you take to guarantee a more or less open election?

[Ossio Munoz] You must know that we view [words indistinct] and based on the attitude currently prevailing in Chile, it will be very difficult to commit fraud in the upcoming plebiscite. We will have overseers at all polls. We have a computer center ready to receive all the data supplied by these overseers. We are in a position to release our own results before the dictatorship does. [end recording]

FPMR Terrorists Shout Slogans for No-Vote
PY0109220188 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish
2139 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] The FPMR [Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front] terrorist group has staged its first public appearance in support of the No-vote in the upcoming plebiscite.

Several individuals, some of them carrying weapons, gathered at the corner of Alameda and Estacion Central to shout slogans against the government and to express their political and guerrilla support to the campaign for the No-vote.

An individual who identified himself as spokesman of the FPMR Brotherhood Combat Unit said this was their first show of force in September.

Colombia

Barco Announces New Peace Initiative
PA0209040488 Bogota Television Service in Spanish
0109 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Speech by President Virgilio Barco Vargas; place not given—live or recorded]

[Text] Fellow countrymen:

Tonight I will speak about a problem that has worried Colombians very much for many years. The problem is violence that has ended the lives of thousands of young people; that has brought mourning into many humble homes; that has hindered progress in Colombia and the efforts made by honest people to attain progress. Violence has only brought us blood, anguish, and pain. Colombia has suffered greatly because of violence. Many young persons have lost their lives. Many mothers continue to mourn their children. There are orphans and widows who still do not understand the reason for their misfortune. Additional criminal actions in recent times have brought us the deathly message that violence—which is insensitive to pain and absolutely inhuman—is becoming even more uncontrollable. The unforgettable memories of the Supreme Court of Justice magistrates, government officials, political and human rights leaders, newsmen, union leaders, and regular citizens who have been cruelly sacrificed during tragic events in our country, shock us once again and call on us to follow the road to law and justice.

A great deal of our national resources have been destroyed and many public projects have been disrupted. Our Armed Forces have suffered great sacrifices. The memory of so much pain and suffering grows vivid in my mind at this time, when I once again make a fervent call for good sense, coexistence, and reconciliation.

The memories, however, also make our desire for peace to grow stronger. These sufferings cannot be barren; they must be seeds that will bring agreement among children of the same fatherland. An overwhelming majority of Colombians want weapons to be silenced and peace in the country. There is a national consensus that repudiates violence.

We are at a historic moment. We all have the responsibility of taking advantage of this historic moment to return peace to Colombia. Personal ambitions and group or party interests must be left aside at this moment because what is at stake is nothing less than the possibility of attaining peace.

I have been directing the careful preparation of what has been called the peace plan. The preparation process has included our experiences, the experiences of other countries, experts' opinions, and studies made on the subject. It is senseless to repeat past mistakes or mistakes made by other countries. The proposal contained in this peace

initiative is not a product of improvisation nor is it a promise or rhetoric. It is a plan that has been designed to produce results. That is why the peace initiative that I come to offer the nation is different from the ones presented up to now. It has very clear beginning and ending dates. My plan requires specific steps that have to be taken in a logical and predetermined manner. It is a step-by-step guideline—within the framework of our institutional channels and with due respect for our Constitution and laws—to enable rebel groups to abandon violence and return to civilian life.

This road to peace is not the only one that favors military solutions nor is it the one that favors endless negotiations that do not have clear cut rules, defined terms, or true guarantees. This road to peace requires a comprehensive plan based on specific and well-designed plans. Violence has deep roots. To eradicate these deep roots, the peace initiative requires the cooperation of the entire nation in a civilized, peaceful, and democratic manner.

A democratic nation cannot relinquish the right to use generosity and firmness at the same time. These actions do not exclude each other. Our reconciliation policy, thus, is based on the principle of a generous hand and a firm fist.

Allow me to make the following comments before making the full presentation of the peace initiative. The government firmly extends a generous hand to rebel groups that convincingly show they sincerely want to return to civilian life. In addition, if Congress approves the pertinent law, rebels who accept this peace initiative will be pardoned. However, pardons will not be given when the dialogue starts but will only be given when the rebel groups have proven their willingness to return to civilian life and have given up their weapons.

The development of this peace initiative is not and will not be an obstacle for the police and judicial authorities to fully perform their constitutional duties of confronting and punishing those who commit acts of violence, terrorism, or subversion. On the contrary, the level-headed presence of authorities throughout the nation is an indispensable complement of this initiative.

This peace initiative is intended to solve the various modes and manifestations of violence, not only those of the guerrilla groups. For this reason, the initiative provides for the promotion of regional dialogues for coexistence. All political and social forces may participate in these talks. This way, a collective solidarity will be created to promote the actions that will bring back peace to the country's various regions.

This peace initiative involves three major phases; i.e., an initial phase of pacification [distension], a transitional phase, and a phase of definitive reintegration into civilian life. At the end of this last phase, the factors disrupting public order will have been overcome and, therefore, the state of siege will be lifted. In addition to these

phases, we have included a special chapter on the regional dialogues for coexistence. I will now describe the contents of the peace initiative.

During the past years, the government has promoted the creation of political, economic, and social conditions for a lasting return to peaceful coexistence among Colombians. During the last 2 years, the chief objective of the reconciliation policy has been to reincorporate those who have chosen the path of armed subversion into normal life. The new stage we are proposing today is intended to achieve this goal with regard to all rebel groups. We insist on this objective because an overt or covert coexistence with violence is not a path to peace. Therefore, full reconciliation will only be possible once the armed groups are dissolved, disarmed, and reincorporated into society within a context of effective and specific guarantees. The possibility of achieving peace lies in reaching definitive commitments within the established deadlines.

The hope to achieve national reconciliation coincides with the widespread approval of the government's proposal to transform the political and institutional system. As has been verified in various dialogue efforts, the proposal to amend the Constitution, in order to build a participatory democracy with social justice, reflects to a great extent the aspirations of all sectors for change. Even the groups that express the greatest displeasure with the existing institutions have found that many of their ideas coincide with the government's plan.

Without a doubt, constitutional reform is an appropriate scenario for a convergence toward national reconciliation. From the discussion and debates on the constitutional reform plan will emerge a political and institutional framework for the new Colombia. Therefore, this debate is a unique and historic opportunity for all sectors to present and promote their own plan for society and ways to reform it.

This is the outline of the peace initiative. As an initial step, the rebels must demonstrate that they want peace. They must demonstrate that they truly and sincerely seek reconciliation.

Therefore, to begin any dialogue, the national government requires each group interested in supporting this initiative to express in words and demonstrate with facts its willingness to find the formulas that will lead to its reincorporation into institutional normality.

Second, terrorism and violations of human rights must be suspended. The activities resulting from their stated obligations must include the decision to respect basic human rights and abstention from actions against life, health, and people's physical and mental security. Kidnapping, extortion, and terrorist actions must also be suspended.

Once this desire for reconciliation is demonstrated, the government will initiate through direct dialogue with authorized spokesmen from each of the armed groups discussions concerning agreement on procedures for the reincorporation, which will consider the individual characteristics of the different armed groups.

Hearings will be organized to gather opinions on institutional readjustment. For the groups accepting these initiatives, the government will propose that the groups' spokesmen, who cannot be beyond the law [al margen de la ley], submit to the National Congress—if the Congress considers it appropriate—their opinions and proposals regarding the process of institutional readjustment. The proposals considered appropriate may be submitted by the government or the Congress for consideration by the National Congress.

At the conclusion of the procedures providing reincorporation to democratic life, pardons will be granted according to a law previously approved by the National Congress. The reincorporation of members of the armed groups to the economic, social, and political life of the country will be made in a framework of guarantees for their integrity and lives.

At the conclusion of the procedures and actions of this initiative, the factors of public order disruption will have decreased. Therefore, the government would proceed to end the state of siege that has been in force since 1984.

In a complementary fashion, the government will establish mechanisms of institutional coordination at the highest level to adopt the measures and recommendations that may emerge from the regional dialogues for coexistence and the right to life.

The Armed Forces will continue with indispensable actions against those who persist with terrorism and subversion of public order. We cannot suspend the struggle against terrorism and against those who persist in subversive activities. We will also firmly continue the struggle against kidnappers, the so-called private justice groups, and all those who use attacks and violence to defend privileges or as political instruments.

We must all contribute to this initiative. To be successful, an initiative for peace requires the solidarity and concurrence of political and social forces, labor federations, unions, associations, and peasants, Indians, and civic organizations. The government will formally invite the leaders and spokesmen of these sectors to offer their comments and recommendations to achieve the best application of this initiative.

I know there are no magic formulas to achieve peace. The country must realistically and hopefully assume the opportunities this effort for peace offers will occur. Nevertheless, the government wants to warn that this initiative faces many difficulties. Past experiences and those of other countries are proof of this. Even so, the

government is certain this proposal will be successful if it has national solidarity and the rebels' clear desire. The country cannot be a spectator in this process. Peace can be achieved with the commitment of all groups and social sectors.

This government received a broad mandate from the people. With policies of change underway in the economic, political, social, and institutional areas, the commitment to the nation is being fulfilled.

The government cannot alter the majority's mandate by dealing with violent minorities. If minority groups want to promote their social agendas they must and can do so through democratic means. That is, with more democracy, which is how violence is defeated. This can be done, in other words, if a joint commitment is made, if other people's ideas are tolerated, if the state's presence is effective, and the Constitution and laws are fully implemented throughout the nation.

I will now detail the phases of this initiative beginning with the pacification phase. During this phase, an atmosphere of understanding will be sought with armed groups that demonstrate a willingness to return to normal life. To be successful it will require an atmosphere of credibility and trust that will allow society to see from the armed groups' words and deeds that their intentions are serious. The following procedures and actions are part of this phase:

First: The armed groups that wish to participate in this initiative must express their willingness for reconciliation and demonstrate a desire to hold direct talks with the government within the criteria stated in this document. Furthermore, the groups must demonstrate their willingness by suspending all of their terrorist activities, kidnappings, and extortions.

Second: Once this desire for reconciliation has been shown, a direct dialogue will begin between authorized government representatives and the armed groups to establish the procedures for their return to normal life. These procedures must establish, among other things, a schedule and deadlines for the various phases, operational procedures, logistics, and responsibilities and commitments regarding the fulfillment of subsequent phases. There must also be an agreement regarding the areas where the groups that have demonstrated a desire to participate in this initiative will be temporarily located.

Third: Meanwhile, legal spokesmen designated by the armed groups involved in this initiative will speak on their behalf and will be given the opportunity to state their proposals in response to the process of institutional change. These talks will be carried out within the framework of an institutional dialogue promoted by Congress, such as public hearings, should Congress deem such action advantageous.

Fourth: The procedures will be agreed upon with the armed groups and their authorized spokesmen, not with isolated individuals. This condition will be in force throughout the various phases.

Fifth: Once the armed groups have expressed their desire for reincorporation into normal life, the government will present a bill of pardon to Congress, which will apply as soon as the procedures established in this initiative are completed.

Sixth: Official reports on the process of this initiative will be coordinated by the Government Ministry and the presidential board of advisors for the armed groups' rehabilitation, normalization, and reconciliation. Likewise, the required institutional agreement will be implemented by the same groups.

Once an atmosphere of understanding with the armed groups is achieved, the second phase, the transition phase, will begin. Its intention is to initiate the return to institutional normalcy and democracy of the armed groups with whom the procedures of reincorporation were established in the previous phase. This phase includes the following actions:

First: The establishment of real and specific guarantees will be sought, such as urgent economic and social conditions that will make the armed groups' reincorporation into society possible. We will then prepare and coordinate the activities of government and private organizations for the final political, economic, and social reincorporation of those who are willing to give up the armed struggle.

Third [as heard], at that time, subversive operations by rebel groups that will have accepted this initiative must cease. Immediately, the government will proceed to move, receive, and relocate these groups in places already agreed upon. The Armed Forces, within the foreseen dates, will suspend patrol activities and will offer maximum protection to the rebels in the routes they will use at the places where they will be located. Regarding the weapons and ammunition held by these movements, it is understood that the full reincorporation into democratic life must be done without weapons and without the threat of a possible future use of these weapons.

Fifth [as heard], regional normalization councils will be created and put into operation to coordinate activities beginning with this phase. These councils will have to comprise, among others, the governor, intendant, or commissioner—who will preside over such councils and cannot relinquish his duties—the commander of the military operative unit with jurisdiction in the region; a delegate of the Presidency's Advisory Office for Reconciliation, Normalization, and Rehabilitation; the regional prosecutor; the police commander; the sectional director for criminal justice; the sectional Administrative Department of Security [DAS] director; a Church

representative; a spokesperson from the political parties represented in the respective departmental assembly, intendancy, or commissariat council; and spokespersons from the guerrilla groups that are in process of reincorporation.

The duties of these councils should be the following, among others: To permanently oversee the agreements that were reached; plan and develop reception, attention, and logistic activities for the groups in the transition process; coordinate activities to register, issue identification cards, and give documents to members of these groups; organize the groups to permit their temporary or final adaptation in the areas and jobs foreseen for them; coordinate, through the commander of the military operative unit, the Armed Forces actions to ease the transfer and concentration of rebel groups; present recommendations to the government about actions and work that must be undertaken to better carry out the reincorporation process; and conduct frequent and periodic inspections to maintain the dynamism required in this process.

The demobilized groups will receive basic services. They will receive medical services and adequate food and lodging at the places where they are to be relocated. These services will be coordinated by the regional normalization councils.

After the transition phase, we will begin the phase of total incorporation into democratic life.

During this third phase, those who had been rebels will fully integrate themselves into society. In this way, the commitments established in the procedure to incorporate these rebels into democratic life will be completely fulfilled. In addition, these groups will receive the necessary encouragement and guarantees to fully carry out political activities.

This phase includes the following procedures and actions: The national government will, through established legal channels, proceed to apply the pardon law approved by the National Congress for members of reincorporated groups. In addition, the government will guarantee means for the groups to fully participate in electoral activities.

During a reasonable period, the executive branch will provide economic assistance for those who resume their lives as normal citizens. This branch will also promote the implementation of mechanisms for their final social and economic reincorporation.

Simultaneously, we will take adequate measures to guarantee and protect the lives of members of these reincorporated groups in accordance with specific programs we will have already agreed upon with them.

While these three phases are being implemented, we will promote regional dialogues for coexistence.

The causes, implications, and factors of regional conflicts and disorders are often clearly identified. This is how multiple factors, which are different from subversive actions, are often the real cause of violence. These factors include common crime, terrorist groups with various ideologies and aims, and the conflicts to control productive resources, such as land and mines.

Regional dialogues must discuss the other causes of violence.

The people of regions affected by violence must begin, with responsibility and civil courage, a search for solutions for coexistence. Political and social forces have ideas and initiatives that can undoubtedly help in the eradication of the factors that cause violence.

This collective solidarity can isolate those who use violence, regardless of what type of violence it is, whether it be the violence used to impose or silence political ideas, or to protect interests, patrimonies, or privileges, or to defend oneself by taking justice in one's own hands, illegally.

Regional dialogues will include the following procedures and actions: The executive branch will establish institutional coordination at the highest level. Through these mechanisms, it vows to gather and analyze possible solutions for specific cases of regional violence.

These dialogues must be strong expressions of the citizens' stand against violence. We expect a candid and open participation by spokesmen for the political parties and movements, the church, labor, peasant, trade, people's, Indian, merchants and cattlemen's organizations, and, in general, the regions' political and social forces. In addition, the government will allow the use of facilities to hold the dialogues with the involvement of governors, intendants, and commissioners. We will seek cooperation from the Attorney General's Office; the government, National Defense, and Justice Ministries; and the presidential counselors to defend, promote, and safeguard human rights as well as to achieve the reconciliation, normalization, and rehabilitation, in the same way that the DAS has taken the necessary steps to support, with actions and speedy and effective measures, the struggle against all types of violence.

This effort for peace has a specific deadline. The development of this initiative—the chief purpose of which is to eliminate disruptive factors, to strengthen democracy, to promote participation by new forces in the legal political struggle, and to strengthen the citizens' tranquility—must be completed before the upcoming electoral process begins.

Fellow countrymen: It is quite clear that Colombia's future does not lie with violence, kidnappings, or extortion. The country's future lies with a working people who, day and night, are peacefully building, and are succeeding in building, a better Colombia for their

children. Colombia's future does not lie with violence. It lies with the peasant who rises early to produce the food we all need and to pick the coffee that has made Colombia world famous. It lies with the student who tries to obtain a decent education; with the worker who builds the country's cities with his hands; with the businessmen, farmers, industrialists, and tradesmen who are making our economy grow. It lies with the exporters who are conquering new markets in the United States, Asia, and Europe. It lies with the workers who, with modern equipment, are exploiting coal fields and extracting gas and oil. It lies with the intellectuals and academicians who with their ideas are opening new horizons for our country. It lies with the thousands of women who have joined the labor force and the universities as well as with those who are patiently and generously devoted to housework.

In short, Colombia's future does not lie with weapons but with work and ideas. All of these good people want peace. The nation clamors for a peaceful settlement of our disagreements. I beseech the rebels to return to civilian life. Let the efforts of the entire nation be devoted to achieving well being and social justice to guarantee the satisfaction of everybody's basic needs and the possibility of living free of anxiety and fear.

Let violence and all its horror be left behind and be forever overcome. Let the paths to solidarity and progress be opened to all Colombians. This is a time for hope and confidence in our homeland's promising future. Good night and see you soon.

Guerrillas Inflict 29 Casualties in Attack

[Editorial Report] PA0209010088 Bogota Inravisión Television Cadena 1 in Spanish at 1730 GMT on 1 September broadcasts approximately 3 minutes of reports by National Police Director General Jose Guillermo Medina Sanchez, who confirms that 15 civilians were killed "Tuesday night" in El Tomate, Canaletes Municipality, Cordoba Department, by a gang "possibly belonging to the Popular Liberation Army." The initial report mentions 10 killed, but Gen Medina mentions "12 killed, 15 injured, and 26 shacks burned." The reporter asks Gen Medina if those who were killed belonged to a civil defense group, Gen Medina says they did not. In another report, which lasts 1 minute, the announcer says President Virgilio Barco will tonight disclose his government's peace proposal, which contains three basic points: "regional dialogue, demobilization, handing over of weapons, and pardon." The rest of this report gives the 40-year background of violence. Near the end of the cast, the announcer adds to the initial report on the El Tomate attack with a 3-minute update that adds "2 injured, 21 houses destroyed, and 1 bus burned." Reporter Osvaldo Castilla describes video images of how the area was left. Castilla reports that "Tuesday night, while residents slept or watched television, 30 guerrillas dressed in military uniforms set the shacks on fire, indiscriminately shooting those who ran

for their lives, while spraying gasoline on others and setting them on fire." The announcer says that besides the dead, there are several people missing, and that the attackers left slogans painted on walls. The announcer says the attack is thought to have been carried out by an Army of National Liberation group.

New Oil Fields Discovered in Huila
PA0209025988 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish
27 Aug 88 pp 1-A, 3-A

[Text] Huila Department has become the second largest oil producing region in Colombia with the discovery of a rich oil field in Aipe.

The oil field was discovered by Palermo Association, an association in which both Ecopetrol [Colombian Petroleum Enterprise] and Hocol, a U.S. petroleum company, participate.

Meanwhile, the Balcon 1 and Balcon 2 oil wells have been the first to give promising results during explorations in San Francisco, 40 km from Neiva on the highway to Bogota.

Preliminary calculations indicate that petroleum reserves [in the Aipe fields] could exceed 160 million barrels, judging from the 5,000 barrels that the wells have produced daily on a trial basis.

This potential places the Palermo Association reserves above the San Francisco reserves, also discovered by Hocol and considered one of the greatest finds in Huila until now.

According to unofficial reports, the outlook is also promising in La Colombina, an area adjacent to San Francisco, where exploration is under way with much optimism.

The [Aipe] find occurred at a depth of 10,200 feet—276 feet less than the petroleum engineers' original calculation. Technicians participating in the exploration described the samples as of excellent quality. With this new discovery, petroleum production in Huila Department could increase to 100,000 barrels daily by 1992, as long as it is possible to transport the oil from the fields to refining and export centers.

The municipalities in which the oil fields are located will benefit from this production increase as they will receive heavier royalties.

On Monday, Mines and Energy Minister Oscar Mejia Vallejo, Neiva Mayor Jairo Morera, Huila Department Governor Diego Omar Munoz, and the Chamber of Commerce directors will meet to review the settlement of royalties from previous years.

Colombia is currently implementing an \$800 million plan for the construction of oil pipelines to ensure the transportation of crude to local refineries as well as to ports.

Petroleum reserves were estimated at 2.028 billion barrels as of 31 December 1987. To this one must add the 125 million barrels discovered in explorations performed by Ecopetrol and several associations, as well as the most recent find in San Francisco.

The wells drilled by Ecopetrol in 1988 that yielded positive results showed the existence of 15 million barrels. The associations, for their part, have discovered another 110 million barrels.

Ecuador

Students Protest Adoption of Economic Measures
PA0109190588 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish
1200 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Excerpts] Approximately 500 students of Ecuador's Central University yesterday marched to the presidential palace to protest the adoption of the new economic measures, which the students described as measures affecting the Ecuadoran people.

The students were not stopped by the national police with teargas or riot vehicles, as had been the case in the past, so they freely expressed their disagreement with the new economic measures.

[Begin recording of unidentified student] I ask you, Ecuadoran people, comrades, whatever happened [to the government's] slogan: Now is the people's time. [end recording]

Juan Borja, spokesman of the Federation of Ecuadoran University Students [FEUE], expressed the students' views on the recently adopted economic measures.

[Begin recording] [Borja] We reject the package of economic measures, which we regard as harmful to the people, because if fuel prices increase, the prices of staples, which have to be transported, will also increase, since transportation requires fuel. The prices of all goods produced by the working class will go up and inflation will increase. The same thing goes for the devaluation of the dollar. That measure is an imminently inflationary measure, dealing a harsh blow to the people's economy.

That is why we came here today, where Rodrigo Borja once said that this will be the people's time. Yet when a representative of the people, the FEUE president, comes here with his students, he is not received at the people's palace. We then wonder what happened to the slogan: Now is the people's time.

One of the presidential palace security guards took out his bayonet to threaten a student leader, and we continue to wonder what happened to the slogan: Now is the people's time.

[Reporter] Are the students aware of the country's economic crisis?

[Unidentified student] Yes, we are very aware of the crisis, and we also believe that Rodrigo Borja's government was aware of the crisis. Thus, the crisis should not have affected the people, but those who ended up benefiting from the crisis: those who obtained benefits during Leon Febres Cordero's administration, such as the agricultural exporters and enterprise and bank owners. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] What measures do you think the government should have adopted?

[Student] We believe a patriotic measure the government should have taken is to declare a moratorium on the payment of the foreign debt, because the increase in fuel prices is a measure imposed by the IMF and the World Bank to pay the interest on the debt. [passage omitted]

If the government really is patriotic and claims that now is the people's time, it should address the interest of international banking sectors and stop paying the foreign debt. It should nationalize foreign trade and banks so government assumes control of exports and imports. In that way, the government would have enough money to finance the country's development, including the health, food, housing, and education sectors.

Peru

Cabinet Submits Resignation to Garcia

PA0209034688 Paris AFP in Spanish 0321 GMT
2 Sep 88

[Text] Lima, 1 Sep (AFP)—The Peruvian cabinet, which is headed by Senator Armando Villanueva, today presented its resignation to President Alan Garcia, Senate President Romualdo Biaggi announced this evening.

Biaggi said Villanueva and most of the members of the cabinet will remain in their posts. [sentence as received]

New Economy Minister

PY0209121588 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish
1200 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] We now have a report from the ANDINA news agency by Jose Gonzalez Menacho.

Eng Abel Salinas will be the new economy minister, after the resignation of Cesar Robles Freyre was accepted. Salinas' position [energy and mines minister] will be

taken by Deputy Jose Carrasco Tavafa, who is currently the president of the Energy and Hydrocarbons Committee in the Chamber of Deputies.

Human Rights Group: 15,000 Missing in Ayacucho

PY0209032788 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1928 GMT
1 Sep 88

[Text] Lima, 1 Sep (EFE)—According to Angelica Mendoza, chairperson of the Ayacucho National Association of Relatives of Missing People [Asociacion Nacional de Familiares de Desaparecidos de Ayacucho], 15,000 people have disappeared in Ayacucho Department since May 1980. She added that out of these 15,000, only 3,020 cases have been reported.

Mendoza arrived in Lima to hold a meeting with President Alan Garcia, with whom she will discuss the missing people issue.

She added that when Garcia was running for the Presidency in April 1985, he went to Ayacucho and stated that he was not going to be pressured by anyone and that these disappearances were going to end.

Mendoza, a peasant woman who has tried to meet President Garcia several times, has said the president has not kept his promise.

Local Catholic Church and human rights organizations have recently launched a campaign against the "inhuman practice" of missing people. In 1987, Peru recorded the largest number of cases of disappearances of people under arrest.

The campaign, which ends at the end of this year, is promoting a government investigation on the issue.

This is stated in a document signed by Msgr Luciano Metzinger, chairman of the Center of Studies and Activities for Peace, among others.

According to this document, every month there are more and more cases of missing people in Peru, but no one has the power or the authority to do anything about it. The document adds that "the government" is responsible for the disappearances.

According to the United Nations, 79 people disappeared in Peru in 1987, more than in any other country that year.

The majority of cases of disappearances have occurred in Ayacucho Department and 70 percent of them are of peasant origin.

In Ayacucho, a military-political commando is in charge of implementing a state of emergency and it is the center of activities carried out by the Shining Path terrorist guerrilla group.

Shining Path violence broke out in May 1980 and so far has resulted in the death of 15,000 Shining Path members, peasants, soldiers, policemen, and departmental and government authorities.

Uruguay

Falklands Ferry Service Preparations Confirmed
PY0209004688 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish
2350 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] Montevideo, 1 Sep (AFP)—The British Embassy in this capital has confirmed that a British business group is preparing a ferryboat to establish regular maritime service between the Malvinas Islands, Montevideo, and Punta Arenas (Chile).

Nicholas Dilow, British Embassy press attache, said that it is a private enterprise not connected with the government in any way.

According to media reports released in Montevideo today, the ferry is currently being prepared in a shipyard in Hull, and it will be called "Indiana."

The J. Marr Co. based in Hull will manage the ferry line, while the Soanley Services Co.—which belongs to the Hogg Robinson group, of the Scottish company S.J.D. Robertson and Stanley Fuels—will manage the reservations.

According to these reports, the "Indiana" will take from 3 to 4 days to travel from the River Plate to the Malvinas Islands and 2 days from Port Stanley to Punta Arenas.

Dilow said that according to the information he has available, the business group has the financial support of other companies that are fishing in the exclusion zone waters and which now wish to invest in a regular ferry service between Montevideo and Port Stanley.

After learning of the confirmation of the establishment of this route, a meeting was held with Uruguayan Foreign Minister Luis Barrios Tassano, Merchant Navy Director Hector Tebot, Montevideo Port Prefect Alejandro Diaz, and Maritime and River Affairs Director Julio Lupinacci.

Uruguayan official sources reported that the aforementioned authorities analyzed the case in the face of the current regulations and of Uruguay's permanent support for the Argentine claim for the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands.

A communique issued by the Foreign Ministry today on account of the many reports on this maritime service states that the Transportation and Public Works Ministry has not been asked for permission to establish such a route, as should be done in keeping with regulations.

Suriname

President Shankar Explains Government Policy
FL0109185588 Paramaribo International Service
in English 1730 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] President Ramsewak Shankar has this morning explained a long-term development policy of the government in the National Assembly. According to the Constitution of Suriname, the government leader must on the first working days of the month of September inform the National Assembly on the policy of the government.

The head of state started this morning with the war situation in the east of Suriname. He said the government is doing everything in its power for the return of peace and tranquility to Suriname for the government to work undisturbed on the development of the country.

The development cooperation with other countries and international organizations were also explained by the government leader. The foreign policy will be aimed at finding solutions to the great financial and socioeconomic problems. Bilateral cooperation with Brazil, Venezuela, Guyana, the Dutch Antilles, Belgium, and Holland will be further developed. The multilateral cooperation possibilities in (?Lome in force) and the Caribbean Basin Initiative, CBI, relations—just like with the specialized institutions of the United Nations—must be intensified, according to the head of state.

Within a short term, the government wishes to appoint an honorary council in Willemstad to strengthen the historically growing relations with Aruba and the Dutch Antilles.

Parties 'Dissatisfied' With Development Aid
FL0109214588 Paramaribo International Service
in English 1730 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] The PALU [Progressive Workers' and Farm Laborers' Union] faction in the National Assembly says the results of the negotiations with Holland are unfavorable and for this reason the party is dissatisfied. This same point was made public yesterday in the National Assembly by PALU faction leader (Milton Belgrade). The PALU and (?NDP) factions have requested yesterday's meeting of the assembly since the issue of the resumption of the development cooperation with Holland, because of its importance, must be discussed in public.

(Belgrade) wishes, among others, to know that is right for Holland to urge the acceptance of the bauxite agreement as a proof that the austerity measures approved by Holland will be executed by the Surinamese Government. The PALU faction leader also asked the government whether agreements have been made to (?call in) the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. He also wishes to know from the government if during the negotiations these measures have been agreed upon

which have total (?currency) evaluation in restructuring of the civil service. [sentence as heard] (?NDP) faction member (Ron Blafare) also asked many questions on the results of the negotiations on development aid from Holland.

Creation of New Political Party Noted

*FL0109215588 Paramaribo International Service
in English 1730 GMT 1 Sep 88*

[Text] Today a new political party, the League of Surinamese (?Patriots), will be proclaimed. This new political party was born out of the League of Surinamese

(?Patriots) in Holland which was founded shortly after the overthrow of the government in 1980. Chairman and initiator of the new party, (Ludwick van Denlin), told the press that the strong cooperation will be developed with the League of Surinamese (?Patriots) in Holland.

During the launching ceremony this afternoon ex-Assembly member [name indistinct] and the chairman of the league will discuss the unity of the Surinamese people in Suriname and abroad and the necessity of an interest group for migrants and those who have repatriated after which a forum discussion will be held.